

# House Rejects Roll Call on Soldier Ballot

## GOP-Poll Tax Lineup Defeats Record Vote

"Most Americans will agree with me that every member of the two Houses of Congress ought to be willing in justice to stand up and be counted."—President Roosevelt.

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It was black Tuesday on Capitol Hill today as the House lined up 233 to 160 against a record vote on the crucial soldier ballot issue.

Without any roll call vote, the dice are now loaded in the House in favor of the Rankin State's Rights bill and against the Worley federal ballot proposal.

An almost solid phalanx of 180 Republican Congressmen was the decisive factor against a record vote.

The Republicans were aided by 53 Democrats, 50 of them from Southern states, and by Rep. Harold Hagen, Minn., Farmer-Laborite.

In favor of a record vote were 160 Democrats, a tiny handful of 11 Republicans, two Wisconsin Progressives and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York.

The Southern Democrats were by no means unanimous in following the leadership of Rep. John Rankin, the Mississippi anti-Semite and Negro-baiter. They split right down the middle of the issue.

### GOP KNIFE VOTE

But the Republicans failed to split to any appreciable degree. And it was this which told the whole story. A switch of close to 40 more Republican votes was needed to carry the day.

President Roosevelt commented tartly on the House performance at his afternoon press conference. He said that he did not think it was representative government.

As the soldier vote issue was being debated at both ends of Capitol Hill, the States' Rights coalition of Republicans and a few Southern Democrats in the Senate was successful in stalling off action for another day.

Senator Albert Barkley, majority leader, made a strong plea for prompt action early in the day.

"If it takes as long for the armed forces to defeat the Germans and the Japs as it has taken us to decide this issue, the war will last until the Presidential election of 1970," Barkley said.

Later he added two years to his estimate, since the Presidential election won't take place until 1972.

Republican Senators Ralph Brewster of Maine, Curley Brooks of Illinois and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire responded to this appeal with lengthy speeches sniping at the President and at a federal ballot.

### BILL IN PERIL

With a vote in the House certain late tomorrow or early Wednesday, there is now only a slight chance that the Senate could pass the Lucas-Green bill before the House completes action on the Rankin measure described by the President.

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# LAND IN MARSHALLS

## Vote New Status for 16 Soviet Republics

### These Men Fear to Stand Up And Be Counted

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—

Here are the names of the 233 Congressmen who voted against a roll call vote on the issue of the federal ballot for servicemen:

(REPUBLICANS, 180)

Allen of Illinois  
Anderson of Minnesota  
Angell of Oregon  
Arnold of Illinois  
Arnold of Missouri  
Auchincloss of New Jersey  
Baldwin of Wyoming  
Barrett of Massachusetts  
Bates of Massachusetts  
Beall of Maryland  
Bennett of Michigan  
Bennett of Missouri  
Bishop of Illinois  
Blackney of Michigan  
Bolton of Ohio  
Brown of Ohio  
Brumbaugh of Penn.  
Buffet of Nebraska  
Busby of Illinois  
Butler of New York  
Canfield of New Jersey  
Carrier of Kentucky  
Carson of Ohio  
Carter of California  
Case of South Dakota  
Chenoweth of Colorado  
Chippendale of Illinois  
Church of Illinois  
Clauson of Massachusetts  
Cleveland of Ohio  
Cole of Mississippi  
Compton of Connecticut  
Crawford of Michigan  
Cunningham of Iowa  
Curtis of Nebraska  
Day of Illinois  
Dewey of Illinois  
Dirksen of Illinois  
Dondro of Michigan  
Dworshak of Idaho  
Eaton of New Jersey  
Ellis of West Virginia  
Ellison of Maryland  
Ellsworth of Oregon  
Eimer of Missouri  
Elston of Ohio  
Engel of Michigan  
Fellows of Maine  
Fenton of Pennsylvania  
Fish of New York  
Gallagher of Pennsylvania  
Gavin of Pennsylvania  
Gearhart of California  
Gerlach of Pennsylvania  
Gilchrist of Iowa  
Giffie of Pennsylvania  
Gille of Indiana  
Goodwin of Massachusetts  
Graham of Pennsylvania  
Grant of Indiana  
Griffiths of Ohio  
Grove of Pennsylvania  
Grove of Iowa  
Hale of Maine  
Edwin A. Hall of New York  
Leonard Hall of New York  
Halleck of Indiana  
Hancock of New York  
Harness of Indiana  
Hartley of New Jersey  
Heidinger of Illinois  
Herter of Massachusetts  
Hill of Colorado  
Rinshaw of California  
Hoeben of Iowa  
Hoffman of Michigan  
Holmes of Massachusetts  
Horne of Washington  
Horne of Kansas  
Horn of Washington  
Powell of Illinois  
Jeffrey of Ohio  
Jennings of Tennessee

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### To Deal Directly In Foreign Affairs

(By United Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (UP).—Foreign Affairs Commissar V. M. Molotov, in an address to the Supreme Soviet this evening, proposed a revision of the Constitution of the USSR which would permit each of the 16 republics of the nation to enter into direct relations with foreign powers and to sign agreements with them.

His proposal immediately was adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar also proposed a limited reorganization of the Red Army, providing for separate defense commissariats for some of the republics.

He spoke under the glare of a dozen klieg lights in the white-tinted, remodeled St. Andrew's Chamber of the Kremlin.

Premier Joseph Stalin was present and listened attentively as Molotov expounded the new set-up for the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

"The Red Army is beating the enemy and the moment is approaching when all the territory of the U.S.S.R. will be cleared and the enemy will be crushed," Molotov said.

"The Red Army reorganization is a sign of our strength. No other country would dare carry out such a reorganization in wartime."

The proposed change in the Constitution will provide for Republic Commissars for Defense. We already have territorial troops—Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian."

UNDER THE CEAR  
Molotov explained that under the Czar certain nationalities in the empire were not admitted to the Russian army. Under the Soviet regime, he said, all nationalities are admitted and it is necessary to strengthen the war commissariats of the various republics of the U.S.S.R. on a territorial basis.

"How will this affect the Red Army?" Molotov asked. "Will it strengthen it? There can be no doubt about this."

"Everyone knows, and can see, what the Red Army is doing to liberate the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics. The reorganization of the Red Army will strengthen Russia. Our enemies need have no doubt about this."

Molotov said that "before the Union was organized the individual republics had their own commissariats for foreign affairs such as the Ukraine, Byelorussian and the Russian Soviet Federated States. Some of them concluded treaties with foreign countries independently. When the Union was organized the Soviet foreign office alone represented the whole country."

"The national needs of the republics are being met," he said.

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### Will Track Down Murderers—FDR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP).—President Roosevelt told a news conference today that the United States would track down and bring to justice the individual Japanese responsible for the atrocities against American prisoners of war.

Mr. Roosevelt said that as far as he knew the invasion of the Marshall Islands, which was announced shortly before the conference, was going along quite well. Then he said that in this connection he wanted to clarify what we are doing in the Far East.

"The American objectives in India or elsewhere in continental Asia are the same as in the Pacific."

(Continued on Page 2)

### Jail 6 Nazi Spies In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1 (UP).—Six German spies have been arrested here as a result of the investigation which precipitated Argentina's break in diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight.

Moscow dispatches reported that by his rapid drive westward, Gen. G. G. Gorovov had gained control of almost all the roads on the high ground at the northern end of the front, forcing the Germans to retreat into the marshes and forests to escape encirclement.

The greatest action yet launched by the Americans in the Pacific was supported by a giant armada of all types of fleet ships including battleships and at least several aircraft carriers. They had prepared for it with nearly a month of shattering bombardments of the Japanese island installations, climaxed over the week-end.

The amphibious operations on Roi and Kwajalein were commanded by Rear Admiral R. K. Turner, Nimitz said, and the assault troops by Major General H. M. Smith of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Landing operations in the Roi area were being carried out by marines of the Fourth Division under Major General Harry Schmidt and the Kwajalein area attacks by troops of the Seventh Infantry Division under Major General Charles H. Corlett, U. S. Army.

The armada which drove a wedge into the Japanese Mid-Pacific strongholds included carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, transport and supply ships, and carried a landing force of upward of 30,000 men. The Seventh Army Division is a veteran of the fierce battle of Attu in the Aleutians.

The landings meant another long stride taken toward Tokyo and, more immediately important, toward the Japanese perimeter defenses and supply lines running

(Continued on Page 4)

### Soviets Take Kingisepp on Estonia Line

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Soviet troops, forcing the Germans back toward the 20-mile Narva bottleneck, today hammered to within less than one mile of the Estonian borderland after capturing the enemy stronghold of Kingisepp.

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army reached the threshold of the borderland at a number of points, the closest being Kellikino, one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) from Estonia. Kellikino is 14 miles northwest of Kingisepp.

Other towns taken near Soviet Estonia were Orly, a mile away, and Mannovka, a mile and a quarter from the frontier. At Mannovka, 12 miles west-northwest of Kingisepp, the Red Army was only six miles from Narva, first important city inside Soviet Estonia.

More than 20 towns fell as Gen. Govorov's men advanced both westward and southward to cut off the retreating Germans in the forests and swamps near Lake Peipus.

TAKE TOWN BEYOND LUGA  
His southern units swept into the town of Luga, 20 miles southeast of Narva and seven miles beyond the Luga River barrier which the Soviets crossed at several points on Monday. Also taken was the town of Coudino, 33 miles northwest of the highway and rail junction of Luga.

Moscow's broadcast war bulletin also reported progress for Gen. Kyril A. Meretskov's Volkhov River army operating on the eastern and southeastern side of the Leningrad front.

West of Novgorod his men swept into more than 30 towns while on the Lyuban sector to the northeast they overcame German forest barriers to win several points.

The fall of Kingisepp, a town of 6,000 which is eight miles from Estonia on the Leningrad-Tallinn railroad and highway, was announced in a triumphant Order of the Day issued tonight by Premier Stalin, who ordered Moscow's 124 guns to fire a 12-salvo salute.

The Soviets reached the outskirts of Kingisepp, which had been in enemy hands since Aug. 21, 1941, on Monday and completely occupied it after a brief but bitter house to house battle against German rear guards.

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### 30,000 Attu Vets Storm Pacific Base

Strong Army and Marine forces, supported by naval units, landed on the Marshall Islands yesterday. Admiral Nimitz's headquarters confirmed the landing on the Marshalls, which are 2,000 miles from Tokyo.

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 1 (UP).—Powerful U. S. Army and Marine assault forces have stormed ashore on Kwajalein atoll in the center of the Marshall Islands and established firm beachheads in the vicinity of Rai and Kwajalein islets despite fierce Japanese opposition, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

More than 30,000 landing troops of the 4th Marines and the Seventh Army Infantry Division—veterans of Attu and large numbers of fleet ships including aircraft carriers and battleships were involved in the vast operation. The landings began yesterday, marking the first ground attack against territory held by the Japanese before Pearl Harbor.

The great lagoon in the Kwajalein atoll, stretching 40 miles from Roi Island to Kwajalein Island, offers a deep-water anchorage for the heaviest ships, but the modern airbase at Roi, with four paved runways, is the prime objective of the American attack.

ALL MARSHALLS OBJECTIVE  
The Roi airbase, 500 miles north of Tarawa in the Gilberts and about 2,400 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor, has been of key importance as a feeder base for the Japanese system of airbases stretching south through other atolls of the Marshalls group.

The attack was the first made by the Allies on territory held by the Japanese before Pearl Harbor. It began yesterday, Nimitz said, and the U. S. Central Pacific Command specifically stated that the objective of the operations was capture of all the Marshall Islands.

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### British Within 15 Miles of Rome

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Feb. 1 (UP).—British troops drove to within 15 miles of Rome today, fighting into the outskirts of Campo Leone, and the Americans reached the edge of Cisterna as the Nazis began rushing troops from the north to bolster their cracking lines before the Eternal City.

The bloody battle for Cassino on the lower Italian Front entered its seventh day with signs of slackening enemy resistance in the hills north of the virtually encircled towns and Canadian troops broke the long stalemate along the Adriatic by opening an attack inland from Ortona.

In their first major offensive effort since consolidation and reinforcement of their easily won Nettuno beachhead, the Allies had penetrated both flanks of the make-shift German line running along the coastal railway at the base of the Alban hills between Campo Leone and Cisterna. It was indicated that the British might already be across the railway, since Campo Leone lies about half a mile north of the tracks as well as 15 miles airmail from the edge of Rome and 17 miles from its heart.

The Allies had penetrated 15 miles inland from Nettuno in the Campo Leone area and about 13 miles at Cisterna.

Hitler Sends Spies To Canary Islands

(By United Press)

Radio Moscow, in an English-language broadcast to North America Monday night, said that an authoritative source in Lisbon had reported that "250 Hitlerite agents have penetrated in the past four months into the Canary Islands and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro (western Africa)."

The broadcast, recorded by U. S. government monitors, continued: "Most of these agents were transported to the Canary Islands and to Rio de Oro by air. Moreover, the Spanish authorities did not hinder them in any way. Among the spies who left Spain were some Germans and many Spanish and French nationals."

Lisbon quarters say that these Nazi agents are assigned specially to wrecking work in French West Africa and Equatorial Africa, which they can reach by way of Fernando Po Island and Guinea."

(Continued on Page 4)

## C.P. Convention To Be Held Here, May 20-23

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday announced that its next National Convention will be held May 20-23 in New York City.

A statement by William Z. Foster, national chairman, and Earl Browder, general secretary, declares the convention will consider the policies and decisions adopted by the National Committee Jan. 9.

The full text of the statement to Communist Party members, to branches, sections and district committees, follows:

In accordance with the decisions of the National Committee of Jan. 9, and in conformity with Article VIII, Section 1 of the Constitution, the National Committee of the Communist Party is convening the next national convention in New York City, to be held on May 20-23, 1944.

The supreme object of this convention, which meets in a historic year for our nation and all the nations and peoples united in battle against Hitler Germany and the Axis, will be to hasten victory in the war and help secure the establishment of a durable peace. In line with this, our convention will consider the policies and decisions adopted by the National Committee on Jan. 9, with the aim of strengthening national unity to speed final victory in the war and in the crucial 1944 elections, and of helping to create the most favorable conditions within our country for fulfilling the aims and agreements of the historic Tehran conference in the post-war period.

The national convention must also take final action on the recommendation of the enlarged National Committee meeting to change the name and electoral status of the Communist Party, to something like that of "American Communist Political Association." It must consider changes and amendments to our Constitution and elect officers

and a National Committee. The pre-convention discussion period shall open on March 20 and continue up to the convention. This discussion shall take place in all Party organizations and shall be based on the report and summary of the general secretary of the Party Earl Browder to the National Committee meeting of Jan. 7-9.

Delegates shall be elected by state or district convention held prior to the national convention and convened by their respective state or district committees, in accord with the Constitution and State By-Laws. It is recommended that these conventions recess after hearing, discussing and acting upon the reports of their officers and committees and electing delegates to the national convention, and that they agree to reconvene immediately after the national convention, in order to discuss and ratify its decisions and to elect officers and committees in accordance with any changes in the Constitution which the convention may make.

Representation to and voting at the national convention shall be determined on the basis of the average dues-paying membership for the three months of December, January and February, 1944. State or district organizations shall be entitled to representation as follows: one delegate for every 200 dues-paying members or major fraction thereof, with a minimum of two delegates from every district. Conventions may elect alternates who will attend the convention as delegates only if the regular delegate is unable to attend.

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### Jutland Firemen Rushed to Berlin

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Three

might RAP raids on Berlin, in which well over 5,000 tons of bombs set great fires that were still being fought today by fire brigades from as far away as Jutland, were reported to have killed between 10,000 and 15,000 persons and left many thousands homeless.

All principal government departments have been evacuated to Breslau, according to London press dispatches.

## 'The Boss' Orders 10c Fare Campaign to Boost Dewey

By Harry Raymond

A campaign to boost the fare on New York City transit lines from five to ten cents has been launched by a man who resides 3,000 miles from Gotham's city limits and never rides our subway, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Orders to open the drive to sock Mr. Straphanger came in a brief message received on a teletype machine in the office of the New York Daily Mirror and signed by "the boss."

There's no use trying to keep you guessing any longer. You know who "the boss" is: William Randolph Hearst, of San Simeon, Cal.

The great man spoke in California. Then things began to happen in New York.

The message from San Simeon brought a pooling of editorial brainpower in the Mirror offices, according to sources close to the Hearst management. The managing editor turned out a growl. The city editor picked up and reached for a telephone.

Reporters, on the other hand, were yanked off their regular beats and sent scurrying forth to build up a case for the ten-cent fare.

That's all there is to that part of the story. The rest will appear in the columns of the Mirror.

### WHY THE ORDER?

But the question is: What's behind all this long-distance interference with the price of our subway rides?

It's part of the Hearst campaign to shift more of the burden of the cost of government from the rich to the backs of the poor. And it is tied in with the local campaign in support of Governor Dewey's reaction to the state fiscal policies and is thus part of the current Dewey-for-President boom.

Advocates of the higher fare are also advocates of Dewey's refusal to turn over to New York City millions of dollars of tax funds appropriated by the state. They approve a higher transit fare as a

means of raising funds needed for city government operations.

Under this plan the average man and woman (those who ride subway) would, in effect, have their taxes increased while the tax on real estate would be eased.

Dewey, under this plan, would also have his way. He could maintain the \$140,000,000 surplus—a good presidential campaign nest-egg—in the State Treasury and refuse to return to the city funds which rightly belong there.

So, it appears, New Yorkers will have to be on the alert to protect the 5-cent fare. They will have to watch the Albany Legislature to see that the Mussicato Law, which empowers the City Council to decide the subway fare by popular referendum, if and when it becomes an issue, is not revoked. There is a movement afoot in that direction.

The Hearst campaign will no doubt back the proposal made last month by a committee of 15 headed by Paul Windsels calling for a straight 10-cent fare.



## The Battle of The Marshalls

By a Veteran Commander

It is our lot to sit at the radio with bated breath and await news from the great battle raging in the labyrinth of the Marshalls, studded with enemy bases and now—with our own ships. To the terrific air and naval pounding of the Japanese bases has now been added the news that army and marine forces have stormed ashore on Kwajalein atoll and have established bridgeheads despite fierce enemy opposition.

### On the War Fronts

Our operation obviously is based on Makin in the Gilberts and radiates along an arc with a radius of about 1,000 miles, almost to within reach of the line Wake-Truk. It is reported that our planes have struck at Wake, probably to prevent Japanese planes from flying from there to the assistance of their forces in the Marshalls.

The Marshall operation is doubtless a big one. It was preceded by a heavy "psychological barrage." It is aimed at the next-to-last enemy defensive complex on the road to Tokyo. Should we take possession of the Marshalls, only the Guam-Wake-Marcus triangle will stand in our way.

ACCORDING to last reports, Allied troops in the beachhead southeast of Rome have begun at attack on Cliterna (on the Appian Way northeast of Anzio) and on Campo Leone (north of Anzio, on the road to Albano). It is most interesting to note that in the nine days which have elapsed since we landed at Anzio the Germans have not undertaken a single major counter-attack. It is possible that they are waiting for us to reach the foothills near the Appian Way in order to strike back from the high ground beyond it.

On the so-called "main front" Allied troops have registered minor advances north and south of Cassino. In spite of the "Gustav," "Fritz," "Adolf Hitler" and other lines which have sprung up of late in the restricted fighting space of the Italian front, we still believe that the main German defense line runs from Rome to Aversa and Pescara, some 20 to 40 miles from the present fighting line.

THE "Luga trap" is closing fast on part of von Kuechler's armies. But what can we expect to find inside the trap after it closes? A paragraph in the latest Soviet communiqué tips us off on that score: "The German garrison in the settlement and railway station of Siversky (formerly Siverskaya) which was wiped out yesterday, consisted of a tank regiment, a motorized regiment, two infantry regiments, one engineering battalion and other groups."

Here we have a large combat group of divisional strength completely wiped out in ONE point of resistance. It may be said that in the "Luga trap" there are at least a score of such important points. So please don't expect a big parade of prisoners. Most of the trapped Germans will be dead by the time the trap closes.

The right flank of General Gouvorov's troops has taken Kingisepp and his advance patrols are probably treading Estonian soil tonight. The borderline of the Estonian SSR runs here somewhat west of the Narva River and thus the main defense position of the Germans will probably be found west of that line, along the river which runs from Lake Peipus into the Gulf of Finland. It seems probable that Gouvorov will reach the main line of the German defenses before Narva and then establish a bolt position along the Narva and Lake Peipus, while other troops will push toward Pskov from the north, northeast and east. Then watch General Popov in the Novosokolniki region deliver a blow at Pustoshka, Idritsa and Reshita.

## These Men Fear to Stand and Be Counted

(Continued from Page 1)

### REPUBLICANS (Cont'd)

Hansen of Iowa  
J. Leroy Johnson of California  
Ward Johnson of California  
Anton J. Johnson of Illinois  
Calvin D. Johnson of Illinois  
Johnson of Indiana  
Judd of Minnesota  
Kean of New Jersey  
Kofe of Wisconsin  
Kilburn of New York  
Knudson of Minnesota  
Kunze of Pennsylvania  
Kunkel of Pennsylvania  
Landis of Indiana  
Le Compte of Iowa  
Le Fevre of New York  
Lewis of Ohio  
Lemke of North Dakota  
McGowan of Ohio  
McGregor of Ohio  
McLean of New Jersey  
McWilliams of Connecticut  
Martin of Massachusetts  
Mason of Illinois  
McRae of New Hampshire  
Michener of Michigan  
Miller of Connecticut  
Miller of Missouri  
Miller of Nebraska  
Miller of Pennsylvania  
Monawick of Connecticut  
Mott of Oregon  
Mundt of South Dakota  
Murray of Wisconsin  
Norman of Washington  
O'Hara of Minnesota  
O'Konski of Wisconsin  
Phillips of California  
Pittenger of Minnesota  
Plosser of Missouri  
Plumley of Vermont  
Poulson of California  
Powers of New Jersey  
Pracht of Pennsylvania  
Ramey of Ohio  
Reece of Tennessee  
Reed of Illinois  
Reed of New York  
Riley of Oklahoma  
Rockwell of Colorado  
Rodgers of Pennsylvania  
Rogers of Massachusetts  
Rohrbough of West Virginia  
Rolph of California  
Rowe of Ohio  
Schiffler of West Virginia  
Schwabe of Missouri  
Scott of Pennsylvania  
Sorenson of Kansas  
Shaffer of Michigan  
Simpson of Illinois  
Simpson of Pennsylvania  
Smith of Maine  
Smith of Ohio  
Spencer of Indiana  
Stanley of New York  
Stearns of New Hampshire  
Stefan of Nebraska  
Stevenson of Wisconsin  
Summers of Illinois  
Sundstrom of New Jersey  
Taber of New York  
Talbot of Connecticut  
Talle of Ohio  
Thomas of New Jersey  
Tibbitt of Pennsylvania  
Tows of New Jersey

Treadway of Massachusetts  
Trotman of Pennsylvania  
Vors of Ohio  
Vursell of Illinois  
Wadsworth of New York  
Welch of Ohio  
Wiegand of Massachusetts  
Willey of Delaware  
Wilson of Indiana  
Wolfenden of Pennsylvania  
Woodruff of Michigan

### (DEMOCRATS, 53)

Abernathy of Mississippi  
Allen of Louisiana  
Boykin of Alabama  
Brooks of Louisiana  
Brown of Georgia  
Burch of Virginia  
Camp of Georgia  
Clark of North Carolina  
Colmer of Mississippi  
Cox of Georgia  
Cravens of Arkansas  
Dietz of Texas  
Disney of Oklahoma  
Domeneaux of Louisiana  
Drewry of Virginia  
Elliott of California  
Fisher of Texas  
Gathings of Arkansas  
Gilson of Georgia  
Grant of Alabama  
Hare of South Carolina  
Kilday of Texas  
Kerr of North Carolina  
Kleberg of Texas  
Latham of Texas  
Larade of Louisiana  
McGehee of Mississippi  
McKenzie of Louisiana  
McMillan of South Carolina  
May of Kentucky  
Maloney of Louisiana  
Manasco of Alabama  
Murray of Tennessee  
Newsome of Alabama  
Norrell of Arkansas  
Pace of Georgia  
Peterson of Georgia  
Rankin of Mississippi  
Rivers of South Carolina  
Robertson of Virginia  
Russell of Texas  
Slaughter of Missouri  
Smith of Virginia  
Starnes of Alabama  
Summers of Texas  
Tarver of Georgia  
Vinson of Georgia  
West of Georgia  
Welch of Georgia  
Whitten of Mississippi  
Whittington of Mississippi  
Winstead of Mississippi  
MINNESOTA FARMER-LABORITE  
(1)—Hagen

### Knitgoods Rank And File Meets

A rank and file meeting to prepare for union elections in Knitgoods Local 155, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will be held after work today (Wednesday) at 77 Fifth Ave.

Issues in the elections, which are to be held soon, and candidates will be discussed at the meeting.

# He Saw Pole Gov't 'Pacify' the Ukrainians

By George Hettrier

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—I used to know the cities and villages of East Galicia when this territory was still a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Jews, Polish functionaries and Austrian garrisons formed the population of the cities.

Ukrainian peasants and farm workers, in their colorful costumes lived in the villages which were composed of small straw-covered houses.

In 1919, when I was passing through this territory, Polish legions were fighting against the Ukrainians—and the Polish land-owners were in alliance with Petljura against the Soviet Union. East Galicia, which is 90 per cent Ukrainian territory, was then ceded to Poland according to the treaty of Riga, despite the fact that the peace conference had decided otherwise. Poland promised East Galicia autonomy, with its own elected legislature to govern the administration of the country, and to care for the national, cultural and

economic needs of the Ukrainians. War and civil war had passed. It was the year of 1923. By chance, I was again passing through the territory. I wanted to see a friend who lived in a town of East Galicia, off of the main Vienna-Lviv-Colomea-Cernauti-Bucharest line.

### ABOARD A TRAIN

For this reason, I took a local train in Colomea, which led to a town called Zaleschowski. Colomea lies in the Pruth, Zaleschowski on the Dniester; two rivers which will probably figure prominently in the war communiques of the next few weeks.

The train traveled at a pace of 20 miles an hour. The wagons were only faintly lit. People spoke Ukrainian, Jewish and occasionally Polish. It was a hot summer day, when after an hour's ride from Colomea several Polish soldiers entered our wagon.

Drawing the shades and nailing them to the wall, they said: "It is strictly forbidden to raise

the shades or open the windows till further notice."

Suddenly we heard shots, a great din arising from the sound of light artillery and machine-guns. It seemed as if we were going through a sea of fire. Somebody raised the shades, and bright flames leaped skyward over the wide plains of Podolia.

Somebody beside me pulled down the curtain. "By God, do you want us all to be shot?"

"No, but what is happening here?" I asked. "War and civil war have long since passed."

### POLISH PACIFICATION

"You seem to be a stranger in this country," was the reply. "These are everyday happenings here. Our government wants to settle Polish soldiers here, so that there should also be Poles in the country. It is said that they are offering land to the Ukrainians in the interior of Poland, as a compensation."

He continued: "But these Ukrainian peasants are an obstinate people. They say that their fathers and forefathers have lived here, and they want to remain here. But obstinacy avails them little. They fight—yet what good does it do them? Our government burns the villages, drives them away from their homes, and new Polish villages arise."

"I am surprised that you haven't heard about it," he concluded. "IT IS CALLED PACIFICATION. In the region of Stanislaus, it has lasted six months. Now it is peaceful and quiet there, and it will soon be so here."

Apparently, things have not quieted down so rapidly. Even in the years 1926-1930, such pacifications were happening in many parts of East Galicia and Wolynia.

Today, the Polish-government-in-exile claims this territory for itself, because of the pacification work of the years I mentioned previously. They claim this territory in spite of the fact that the population of this country, in 1939, was more than 80 per cent Ukrainian.

## Says Vatican Policy Hurts Catholics

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (UP).—The government newspaper *Izvestia* asserted today that Vatican foreign policy had disillusioned Catholics throughout the world and "earned the hatred and contempt of the Italian masses for supporting fascism."

Endorsing a report issued on Jan. 15, by the Foreign Policy Association, New York, which said that a rising tide of anti-clericalism might be expected in Italy, the Soviet organ said the Vatican pledged its support to Italian fascism following conclusion of the Lateran treaty in February, 1929.

"But the Vatican's support for fascism wasn't limited solely to Italy. It approved many acts of aggression by fascism although the true meaning of these aggressions was no secret."

"The Vatican is now suffering the consequences of its endorsement of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia, and is now reaping the fruits of the debacle of the Italian African empire."

Reviewing Vatican foreign policy before and during the present war, *Izvestia* said "the disgraceful role the Vatican played in Hitler's and Mussolini's Spanish adventure is widely known. The Vatican emerged in the role of a supporter of armed intervention."

### FRANCO SUPPORTER

It said Gen. Francisco Franco of totalitarian Spain was a "Vatican pet" and that Franco's Spain was the "image of the clerical states of post-war Europe," where the Vatican which like to see emerge.

*Izvestia* said further that the alliance of the Vatican when Italy launched the "stab in the back" attack on France in June, 1940, and the fact the Vatican was one of the first to recognize the Petain regime at Vichy were typical of its policy.

It added that Pope Pius XII in his appeal last Christmas declared his "impartial love of all peoples" but asserted the fact remains that in the present war the Vatican has supported fascist states and sanctioned the destruction of other states.

(The Foreign Policy Association)



—Gabriel in London Daily Worker.

Here's a cartoon from the London DAILY WORKER for Jan. 19, which tells in graphic form how Englishmen feel about the Munichmen in the present Parliament. The last House of Commons to be elected by the British people, you know, was back in 1935—ages ago. A big point of current discussion in Britain is the earliest possible national election. Cartoon shows some of the Tory diehards. . . . Leopold Amery, secretary for India; Sir Samuel Hoare, ambassador to Franco . . . and others assembled in a dugout. As the caption says sarcastically, they're discussing "something extra special" for "being under fire continuously since 1935 and still holding on to our position." A pin-up on the right shows Lord Halifax, ambassador to Washington.

## New Status for Soviet Republics

(Continued from Page 1)

publics can best be served by independent direct relations with foreign countries. This, of course, serves the general interests in bettering the international relations of the whole country.

The Moscow and Tehran conferences did their best to strengthen the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Crushing blows to come soon will further the anti-fascist coalition.

"The reorganization of the foreign office and our defense is a further step in the solution of our national problem," Molotov continued. "The Nazis themselves now realize how vain was their hope to sow dissension among Soviet nationalities."

"The new step has a great significance for all progressive humanity. When Hitler is trying to stifle and crush all of our neighbors, this is a step for promoting the free national development of peoples and it requires double international significance."

Molotov said that "the time has long passed since certain foreign countries refused to notice the October Revolution. During this war the international position of the Soviet Union has reached a new high level. During this war we have established not only good but friendly relations with Great Britain."

The minister's remark about Great Britain was greeted with loud applause. Molotov concluded his address at 7:50 P. M. There was prolonged applause when he said: "I am confident the Supreme Soviet will show unanimity in accepting this motion for reorganization."

A discussion of Molotov's proposal immediately was opened. The first speaker was President Yustas Palutskis, of the Lithuanian Republic. The Lithuanian President told the delegates that a Lithuanian division is fighting with the Red Army and said that "Lithuanians have particular reasons for welcoming reorganization. It will be an important step in strengthening the friendship of Lithuania with the rest of the country."

The President recalled that about one-third of all Lithuanians live in America and said that they follow with keen interest developments in their homeland.

Mirza Far Bagirov, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, spoke in support of the Molotov proposal. Wilhelm Latais, President of the Latvian Republic, said that there are more than ten Latvian generals in the Red Army. He denounced certain Letts in America—whom he described as acting as fascist agents. He described the former Lettish minister in Washington, Bilmanis, as Hitler's lackey in America.

Alexander Bogomolets, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, supported the Molotov proposal. He said that the Ukrainians and Poles had very close and cordial relations before the last world war. He phrased the Molotov proposal as a step toward restoration of such conditions "with a friendly and democratic Poland."

## Soviet Budget Covers War, People's Needs

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—Commenting on the proposed Soviet budget for 1944, the Communist newspaper, *Pravda*, says that while half of the budget will go for purposes of state defense, the Soviet government has allotted substantial sums for the growth of the national economy, the social security and health of the Soviet people.

The finance commissar, A. Zverev, presented the proposed budget to a meeting of the Supreme Soviet now taking place in Moscow. It is now being discussed by the assembled delegates.

Zverev's budget proposed an outlay of 245,600,000,000 rubles for 1944, an increase of 17.1 over 1943. Of this amount, 128,400,000,000 rubles will go to the war and navy commissariats, and the rest for building the economy, reconstruction of devastated areas, and social services.

**ECONOMIC PROGRESS** Summarizing the figures, *Pravda* declares that the budget "lays the foundation for the further progress of the Socialist economy and culture and the further strengthening of the military and economic might of the country."

Some 45 billion rubles are allocated for development of the economy; 51 billion for social and cultural undertakings. Sixteen billion goes for reconstruction of the devastated areas.

"An exceptional solicitude has been shown for the network of schools, kindergartens, training of

skilled workers, and improvement of public health," *Pravda* declares. Millions have been allocated for aid to Red Army men and their families.

"1944 must be marked by the further development of industry, agriculture, transport, greater labor productivity and the decline in the cost of production," the newspaper continues.

"The fulfillment of the budget demands the strictest regime of economy. Its fulfillment will afford new evidence of the strength and the power of the Soviet country."

"The work of the session has been illumined by Moscow's artillery salutes in honor of the victorious armies. The roar of the Kremlin guns is heralding the approach of complete victory."

"The state budget of the USSR guarantees the stability of its material base. The state budget will embody the heroic efforts of millions of Soviet patriots and direct them towards the complete defeat of the German invaders and to the full triumph of our great, immortal cause."

The 1944 Soviet budget, proposed at a session of the Supreme Soviet last week-end, provides some interesting food for thought in the light of American financial problems.

The total budget is set at 245,600,000,000 rubles, which is an increase of 17.1 per cent over 1943. It is about 65 billion rubles more than the 1940 peace-time budget.

Defense and war purposes will take in 1944 almost half of the proposed budget, or 128,400,000,000 rubles. That's little less than twice as much as went for defense in 1941.

Financing the national economy, apart from direct war expenditures, is reckoned at 44,700,000,000 rubles, an increase of 43.7 per cent over 1943. A good deal of this will go for reconstruction, in addition to 16 billion rubles specifically set aside for rebuilding the liberated areas.

But notice: for social and cultural construction, 51,400,000,000 rubles are set aside for 1944 or an increase of 38.2 per cent over 1943. In other words, an even greater increase than for war purposes and about two-fifths of the total war expenditures.

Twenty-one billion rubles go for education; ten billion for public health and physical culture; 15 billion for social welfare. It is planned that kindergartens will provide for 1,762,000 children, or 422,000 more than last year. Children's homes will accommodate 72,000 children more than in 1943. It is planned that universities will have 120,000 more enrolled this year than last, and 204,000 more in the technical schools. 3,200,000 rubles are set aside for this, one and a half times as much as last year. Social welfare funds go up from 12 to 15 billions to care for returning Red Army men and their families.

"The land of the Soviets, says the Finance Commissar, "is confronted with the task of eliminating completely and in the shortest time all the consequences of the barbarous destruction" caused by the war.

## House Rejects Roll Call on Soldier Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

the movement to get a separate roll call vote on a motion by Rep. Worley to recommit the bill with instructions to include the federal ballot would be "destroying minority rights."

Actually it is the real minority in this case which favors a federal ballot that was denied its right to a record vote.

Flash said if the movement for a record vote would succeed the House "will have votes for every kind of legislation." Apparently Flash thought this would be extremely unfortunate.

Several prominent Southern congressmen, including Rep. Worley of Texas, John W. Flannagan of Virginia, Albert Gore of Tennessee, John Sparkman of Alabama and Mike Monroney of Oklahoma spoke for a record vote and in favor of the federal ballot.

Rep. Sparkman ridiculed Flash's effort to pose as an advocate of State's Rights.

A total of 82 Southern congressmen voted for a record vote, while 50 congressmen from Southern states followed John Rankin.

Rankin got the support of such die-hard poll-taxers as Reps. Howard Smith of Virginia, Martin Dies of Texas and E. E. Cox of Georgia.

## Halifax Didn't Speak for Gov't

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that Viscount Halifax's Toronto speech last week, in which he advocated that the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole, rather than the United Kingdom, participate in post-war negotiations, was not made as a pronouncement on behalf of the British government.

Churchill said that Halifax's speech was a personal expression of his own views and that the British government was not bound by it.

Churchill said that the British government was still in the process of considering Halifax's proposals and that it would make a final decision in the near future.

Churchill said that the British government was not in a position to make a pronouncement on behalf of the British government at this time.

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# Expendables from 1 to 16: The Child Care Crisis

"If anywhere in the country any child lacks opportunity for home life, for health protection, for education, for moral or spiritual development, the strength of the nation and its ability to cherish and advance the principles of democracy are thereby weakened."

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

## State Study Reveals Tragic Child Waste

"Children must not be expendable in this war," said the late David C. Adie, state welfare commissioner in recommending a Special Committee to study the problems of juvenile delinquency in New York state in wartime.

That children, the nation's most precious possession, are being expended in this emergency period was proved all too thoroughly by the committee's hearings in 13 war industries of this state.

An increase of 46.3 per cent in the total delinquency and neglect cases in the first six months of 1942 as compared to the average for the first six months of the years 1938-40 was one of the alarming findings of the special committee.

"Neglect" cases alone were found to have increased 39.3 per cent for the same period, while the number of delinquent cases disposed of by the children's courts had increased by 22.4 per cent.

The reasons?

### A CERTAIN PATTERN

The committee found "through all these hearings, certain ideas were

## CIO Teachers Offer Plan to Check Delinquency

The following 12-point program proposed by Teachers Local 553, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, for New York would do much to check the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency and permit mothers to engage without extra worry in the war effort:

1. Financial support for an adequate program of child care and education.
2. Reduction of class size to a maximum of 30 pupils or less.
3. Immediate appointment of at least 1,000 regular teachers as well as additional clerks.
4. Enlargement of the Bureau of Child Guidance staff, and assignment of one or more members of the staff to each school where they shall function as regular members of the faculty.
5. Establishment of an adequate health and nutrition program in each school, including medical and dental care for all children, expansion of the penny milk program, rapid expansion of the hot lunch program.
6. Establishment of Child Care centers for pre-school age children.
7. Establishment of an after-school recreation and leisure time program; coordination of school activities with junior divisions of neighborhood organizations like C.D.V.O., A.W.V.S., etc.
8. Provision of means for continual revision of the school curriculum to meet changing war needs.
9. Reorganization of the vocational school program; its use for production for war needs; greater emphasis on the training of girls for wartime industrial production.
10. City-wide planning for summer care and activities of school children, including recreational and civilian defense activities for all children and work on farms and in factories for older boys and girls.
11. Pull out of the school plant for recreation, adult education and community activities.
12. Establishment of a city-wide committee to coordinate the work of all institutions and agencies concerned with the health, welfare, and education of our youth.

expressed over and over again, producing a pattern, a sign which was common to all."

One "idea" was the relation of the school to the delinquency. "In too few schools," says the report of the committee, "are there special classes for either the exceptionally quick or the retarded children. In too few are the classes small enough to enable the teachers to give individual attention to each child; and in very few are there visiting teachers, who perform the essential function of liaison work between family and school."

As for the effect of war factors on juvenile delinquency, the report described the results of expanded industry in many areas.

"... Congested housing, strange new routines of living centered around shift hours, absence of the father at a distant job and the many cases in which mothers have 'gone to work' have caused a deeply disturbing effect upon the family. It emphasized the particular need for realization of the necessity for providing care for school age children, as well as those of pre-school age."

### INCREASE OF CHILD LABOR

A great increase in the use of child labor in communities where there is a labor shortage presents another great problem, according to the findings of the Special Committee. Pointing out that there had been an increase of from 200 to 900 per cent in the number of working papers granted to youngsters in the 14-16 year age group, the Special Committee warned that unless proper safeguards are taken in behalf of these workers the results may well be disastrous.

### HOUSING AND DELINQUENCY

The passages on overcrowded and bad housing conditions in war industry areas, included descriptions of "families of four and five living in one room, or where eleven or twelve families are jammed into a dilapidated house which formerly provided shelter for one family."

"Crowding young children in with adults, lack of decent play space either indoors or out, absence of wholesome recreation and the inevitable turning to anti-social behavior because of the want of anything better to do," warns the committee, cannot help but lead to "delinquency through stealing, destructiveness or sex acts... the familiar concomitants of bad and congested housing."

The recommendations of the Special Committee were for:

1. better community planning and integration of activity;
2. better school facilities and more extensive use of the schools for group care of children;
3. enlarged rather than diminished recreational and preventive facilities, both public and private and including personnel and equipment;
4. substitution of more part time work for mothers in place of full-time shifts.



Care of youngsters like those shown above is an essential problem, particularly in war time, with fathers gone to the army and mothers in essential industry. A comprehensive program for child care would include infant care (for children under two), pre-school care (for children of from two to five), and an interesting, constructive all day program for school children and adolescents.

## Women's Parley Submits Child Aid Plan to State

Seeking to promote child care in New York state and to cut the red tape and restrictions on use of the funds which should be available, the New York State Women's Conference, of which the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime was a sponsor, has drafted and submitted to Albany the following 7-point program as the basis for legislation:

1. There should be an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for infant care, nursery schools and before-and-after school care.
2. Provision must be made for group care of infants.
3. The hours of the project should suit the needs of working mothers in the particular communities. The children should be provided with all necessary meals. If necessary, the projects should operate full time, seven days a week, including vacations.
4. The State War Council should urge the utilization of public school facilities wherever possible.
5. The financial responsibility should rest with the state over and above federal funds which may be allocated for any project, except for the cost of the food.
6. The funds should be used for the total cost of organizing, setting up and maintaining the projects, including publicity and parent education.
7. Local child care committees shall assist applicants in presenting their applications and submitting all necessary information. The final determination as to eligibility or merits of an application should be passed on by the State Child Care Committee.

## Allen to Speak On Soviet Films

James S. Allen of the Daily Worker foreign department will be commentator on four Soviet films, which will be shown in one evening this Friday Feb. 4, at 8:30 P. M., at 13 Astor Place. These movies are the last of a series which tell the history of the Soviet Union in films and bring the story to the present.

The four films are: "Soviet Frontiers on the Danube"; "Soviet Lithuania"; "The Red Army Sings"; and a new release of the Cairo-Tehran Conference.

Admission is 50 cents.

## More City Child Care Centers to Be Set Up

Miss Helen Harris, executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children, told the Daily Worker yesterday that some 2,000 children of working mothers are being cared for in the 40 child care units in the city.

Miss Harris said that the Mayor's Committee is asking the state to provide for the initial outlay as well as one-third of the operating costs. Because of the difficulty in securing the original necessary funds for child care centers, a \$2,500,000 fund appropriated by Governor Dewey for this purpose has remained practically untouched. To date a mere \$125,000 of that fund has been released for the care of children.

The secretary of the Mayor's Committee declared that the problem of finding suitable buildings in which to house child care centers is another serious one.

"Our present centers, which include 30 pre-school age centers and 10 for children of school age, are located chiefly in settlement houses, 'Y's', housing projects, church parsonages, and so forth," she told us.

### NEW CENTERS EXPECTED

The Mayor's Committee expects that between 25 and 30 additional child care centers will be set up in the next couple of months.

"By June, when the present fiscal year expires, we shall be operating on a much greater budget than at present," Miss Harris said. "We began with 17 nurseries last May and have been opening others on the average of several a month. Today for instance, we have just opened the Parkchester Center in the Bronx."

Miss Harris expressed the hope that more mothers in more communities will begin to realize the benefits to be derived from nursery care for the children and make a greater effort to bring them to the centers as they are set up. The advantages she stressed, in addition to

## 'Merit Rating' Perils Security--State CIO

Stating that "any attempt to introduce merit rating schemes in New York State's unemployment insurance system not only endangers the state's post-war security program but also threatens the adequacy and solvency of the present Unemployment Insurance Fund," Harold J. Garbo, Legislative Representative of the

New York State CIO, yesterday stamped the Young, Demo and Knaut bills on merit rating as "the spearhead of a concerted attempt by large public utilities, finance and insurance companies to cut unemployment insurance benefits for the individual worker."

Mr. Garbo stated: "All organized labor is united in its opposition to merit rating. This renewed effort to revive 'merit rating' in the state unemployment insurance system must be decisively defeated as it was in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943. 'Merit rating' is opposed by thousands of employers in the steel, textiles, clothing, rubber, electrical, auto, airplane, furniture, fur, chemical, transport, shoe, building construction and other industries."

"The New York State CIO proposes that the reserve Fund should be used to pay more liberalized unemployment insurance benefits to workers for which purpose it was originally intended rather than to give undeserved tax reductions to some employers."

"Merit rating" affects the individual worker in the following ways: First, some large employers will pay less to the Unemployment Insurance Fund than their smaller competitors; secondly, the amount of money collected annually by the Fund will be cut by approximately

## Working Woman Out of 7 Needs Nursery for Children

Sixteen million women are working today in America. The nation's war needs demand that this number be expanded as quickly as possible, particularly as fathers leave industry to enter the armed services.

The problem of child care is dramatically indicated by the War Manpower Commission's estimate that one out of every three women employed has children under sixteen; and that for every seven women employed there is one child needing care.

The national child care picture, according to Mrs. Kathryn Popper, executive secretary of the Committee for Young Children in Wartime is this:

As of November 30, 1943 Lanham Act funds totaling \$18,629,878 had been allocated to assist local communities in the maintenance and operation of child care facilities.

War-time services for children, confined to the care of children of working mothers, are of two types—one for pre-school children, the other for school age children.

In actual operation on November

24, 1943, were a total of 1,951 centers, caring for a total enrollment of 57,496 children. Of these centers, 1,250 were servicing 35,580 pre-school children, while 673 were servicing 21,916 school age children.

At the present writing Lanham Act funds are the only Federal moneys available for child care. The Bureau of the Budget, however, has recently approved a further \$50,000,000 appropriation for the Lanham Act, from which additional money to conduct child care work should flow. This appropriation is at present in the House Appropriations Committee. The immediate need is for it to be reported out and passed by the House of Representatives.

The child care scene in New York State may be glimpsed in the following figures:

In the war-impacted areas, excluding New York City, a total of \$1,460,141 (federal funds) had been spent as of November, 1943, on actual school programs, and nursery school and before-and-after school projects for the children of working mothers.

As of January 12, 1944, there were 55 nursery school units in operation, caring for 1,331 pre-school age children in New York state. In addition there were 45 before and after school units, caring for 1,320 school age children of working mothers.

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## Do You Need a Nursery? Check Below

The Mayor's Committee on War-time Care of Children has opened six Information and Counseling Service offices in New York City. People interested in nurseries should file their names at one of these counseling centers so that the Mayor's office may be apprised of the extent of the need for child care in this city. They are located at the following addresses:

Harlem—Harlem Health Center,

2239 Fifth Ave.; Telephone: Audubon 3-1900. Open Monday and Wednesday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Tuesday and Thursday 9 A.M. to 2 P.M.; and Friday and Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brooklyn—Fort Greene Health Center, 295 Flatbush Ave. Extension; Telephone: MAine 4-2624; open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; and in addition on Tuesday and Thursday to 8 P.M.

Queens—29-14 Northern Boulevard, Long Island City; Telephone: Stillwell 4-1285. Open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; and in addition on Monday and Wednesday to 8 P.M.

East Manhattan—Epiphany Branch Library, 228 E. 23rd St.; Telephone: GRamercy 3-0483. Open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; and in addition on Monday to 8 P.M.

Sector Headquarters, 55 Ave. A. Open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and in addition on Wednesday evening from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.

West Manhattan—Lower West Side Health Center, 303 Ninth Ave.; Telephone: LACKAWANNA 4-2537. Open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and in addition on Thursday to 8 P.M.

Also, 875 Amsterdam Ave., between 102nd and 103rd Sts. Open daily.

Bronx—Tremont Health Center, 1826 Arthur Ave.; Telephone: TREMONT 8-6320. Open Monday through Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and in addition on Monday to 8 P.M.

**DO YOUR SHARE**  
Conserving paper is one of the things YOU can do to help our nation's war effort.  
We can PLAN DISTRIBUTION so as to avoid waste copies—  
**IF YOU PLACE A STANDING ORDER AT YOUR FAVORITE NEWSTAND, FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY.**





## Appeals Court to Hear Bridges Case

Mrs. Carol King, who has been chief counsel for Harry Bridges during the full six years since reactionaries first started their drive to deport the CIO leader, left for the West Coast last night in a new attempt to wind up the case.

Mrs. King was off for San Francisco where the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals will hear argument Feb. 8 on the deportation order issued by Attorney General Biddle.

The government's case is "rotten with error" and the whole thing stems from nothing else but the old move to eliminate from the national scene the leader of the 1934 waterfront strike, the attorney said at a press interview a few hours before she left.

There was no substantial evidence in the earlier hearings, which ended with Bridges' clearance by Dean Landis in 1939, and not one additional piece of evidence worth credence has been added, she asserted.

### CLEARED TWICE

Bridges had not only been cleared by Landis but by an Immigration Department Appeals Board when Attorney General Biddle stepped in and ordered on his own initiative the deportation of the California CIO director back to his native Australia, she said.

The government's answering brief, filed just last month, is just as lacking in evidence against Bridges, as all the other voluminous data filed previously and which was found to be without substance, she said.

Defense will also tell the Circuit Court that the government's case contravenes the First Amendment to the constitution, according to Mrs. King.

"Mr. Bridges contends that as the deportation statutes were construed in his case, he has been constitutionally deprived of the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly," she said. "The government answers by saying that the First Amendment is inapplicable in deportation cases. In other words, aliens may be sent out of the country for exercising the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment."

Defense counsel will tell the court, too, that the action against Bridges violates the "due process" provision of the constitution, that it violates law by bringing him again on

## Attu Vets Land In Marshalls

(Continued From Page 1)

through the great stronghold of Truk only 800 miles beyond the outer Marshalls.

The thrust into the center of the Marshalls threatened to cut off the Japanese strongholds around Kwajalein, including Maloelap and Wotje to the east and Mill and Jaluit to the south, all separated by roughly 200 miles from Kwajalein.

### 42 MORE PLANES DOWNED AT RABAU

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Feb. 1 (UP).—In the most intense hammering at Japanese air and sea power in the Southwest Pacific to date, Allied bombardiers and gunners Saturday destroyed possibly 42 more enemy planes at the great Japanese base at Rabaul, it was announced today.

Allied losses in the Rabaul raid were described by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique as "minor."

## Denver CIO Asks Soldier Vote Bill

DENVER, Feb. 1.—The Denver Industrial Union Council of the CIO has called upon the Colorado legislature to memorialize Congress for enactment of a Federal soldier vote bill.

The CIO has also told legislators that it firmly opposes abolition of the direct primary system in choosing nominees for public office. If the people have no voice in choosing party candidates, they may be confronted by a meaningless choice in regular elections, they said. A special legislative session is due to consider action on such abolition.

**TONIGHT at 8:30**  
THE WORKERS SCHOOL presents  
**History of the Soviet Union in Film**  
Films: TEHRAN & CAIRO CONFERENCES  
SOVIET FRONTIERS ON THE DANUBE  
SOVIET LITHUANIA - RED ARMY SINGS  
The Commentator: JAMES S. ALLEN  
LAST SESSION Admission: 50c  
**TOM MOONEY HALL**  
Auditorium - 3rd Floor - 13 Astor Place

## Link 'Peace' Group to Anti-Semitic Flareup

Star Joins in Presentation to Danish Seamen



Jean Hersholt, screen and radio actor, tries on one of the 200 fur vests which labor-management cooperation in the fur industry has just presented to Danish seamen serving the United Nations. Hersholt, president of the National American Denmark Association, was a guest at ceremonies at the Fur Vest Project yesterday marking the presentation. L. to r. are: Sol Woolin, business agent of the International Fur and Leather Workers; Fred B. Clausen, Danish Seamen's Union representative; Mr. Hersholt and Louis F. White, management spokesman. The project has turned out over 50,000 such vests at 18 projects conducted all over the country for United Nations seamen. CIO furriers provide their services on a volunteer basis and management contributes machinery and materials.

## Last Jersey Iron Ore Mine Is Organized

NEWARK, Feb. 1.—The only remaining unorganized iron ore mine in New Jersey—the Washington Mine at Oxford, N. J.—has voted by secret ballot to join the CIO International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The vote was 82 in favor of and 32 against. Due to the critical manpower shortage in this mine, which normally employs over 200 miners, only 126 were classified as eligible to vote. Of this number, 114 cast their ballots.

The elections were conducted under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Washington Mine is owned and operated by the Alan Wood Steel Company, which also operates the Scrub Oaks Mine at Dover, also organized by the CIO.

Rudy Hanson, international representative of the union, said the election results would help speed a satisfactory agreement on the wage dispute now before the War Labor Board for the 1,000 miners in the vital industry.

**Md. Communist Leader Broadcasts Tomorrow**  
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—Sinh O'Hara, administrative secretary of the Communist Party of Maryland, will be heard at 10:15 P. M. Thursday, Feb. 3 over radio station WCBM.

## CIO Unity Sizzles Riesel to a Frizzle

Victor Riesel, the New Leader's gift to the New York Post, yesterday launched a new typewriter effort to destroy CIO unity.

Riesel, who serves the Post in the capacity of labor editor, brushed aside the unanimity of a national CIO board meeting, held just a few days earlier, and professed to see a "bitter feud" between President Roosevelt and CIO President Philip Murray.

If Riesel's typewriter could split the CIO, it would have been in small pieces long before this. Following the identical policy of his ex-associates on the Social Democratic New Leader, he has for a long time been devoting the bulk of his columns to direct incitement, especially on the question of the American Labor Party.

On this score, Riesel is burning up the typewriter keys in an attempt to make it appear that CIO is split from stem to stern on whether to support Hillman's unity plan or to rally around the Counts-Rose junta for continuation of the narrow policies which exclude most unions from representation in the ALP.

Fact is that virtually all New York CIO, and leaders of the three international unions, on which Riesel and his Counts-Rose advisers were counting, have come out firmly for the Hillman plan. The three officials are R. J. Thomas, head of the United Auto Workers; Emil Rieve, head of the United Textile Workers; and Sam Wolchok, head of the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Unions.

Riesel's anti-CIO continuity series recalls the days of the N. Y. Post under the earlier ownership of J. David Stern, when Riesel's predecessor, Edward Levinson, took on a one-man campaign to split the National Maritime Union, NMU members were forced to protest the action to the Post to end the interference.

Have You Written Lately???



## Mr. Woolley Explains--But Poultry Still Up One Cent

Regional OPA administrator Daniel P. Woolley yesterday informed a group of organized consumers in Queens that he is standing "firmly against price increases" in answer to a query on the recent one cent per pound increase on live and kosher-killed poultry permitted by the price agency.

Mr. Woolley had received a batch of letters protesting the rise in poultry prices as explained in a story appearing in the Daily Worker Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The administrator's letter was directed to Edith S. Ray, chairman of the Forest Hill Consumers Group, 28-11 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, who was one of the many persons protesting the price rise. Mr. Woolley asked that Mrs. Ray make his answer known to all members of her group.

The OPA had explained that the order applies only to live and kosher-killed poultry and that it was "found necessary to prevent a serious shortage of poultry in New York City."

"This order applies only to live and kosher-killed poultry," he asserted, "which constitutes a lesser part of the total volume of all poultry consumed in the area. No increase is permitted of any other varieties."

The penny per pound increases were found necessary, he explained, "to meet the costs of transportation of live poultry."

The Daily Worker article pointed out that the price spread between farmer and retailer for live and kosher-killed poultry was sufficiently wide to swallow up any additional costs even before the one cent per pound increase.

In conclusion, Mr. Woolley tells the consumers, "Please rest assured that I am standing firmly against general price increases and inflation. I am fully aware of the consumers' plight. This was a local adjustment to the end that many people of this city will not be deprived of an important portion of their food supply and that they will be assured of getting poultry at ceiling prices."

Prior to the price boost the poultry dealers had staged a strike in order to get the penny rise.

## Student Clique Forced Ouster of Patriotic Teacher

By Louis F. Budenz  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—In the current ugly episode at nearby Natona Heights, anti-Semitism is found to be linked up with "negotiated peace" activities.

The dismissal of Dr. J. Ernest Wright from the Harbuck Union High School because he opposed blatant anti-Semitism in the classroom is another flagrant case demonstrating the need for Justice Murphy's committee. The splendid protest of the 750 students who struck against the dismissal for three days until Dr. Wright urged them to return gives an indication of the healthy patriotic sentiment which can be rallied against rising race prejudices.

But I learned today what has not been generally known, namely, that the anti-Semitic clique among the students who caused Dr. Wright's dismissal are also enthusiastic adherents of the Fellowship of Reconciliation's seditious moves in this area.

The ringleader of the nine students who asked Dr. Wright's dismissal was one Charles Schmeitler, a 16-year-old follower of the "negotiated peace" outfit.

Schmeitler, I learned today, not only attended Fellowship Reconciliation meetings frequently but also persuaded some other students to do likewise. Among those agreeing with his anti-Semitic views and utterances was the daughter of the high school's principal, O. P. Balantine.

Dr. Wright who has been active in the past in YMCA work and other like Protestant religious activities stressed the program of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in his classroom. This had been requested, incidentally, by the Board of Education. He emphasized how the campaign of education against anti-Semitism is linked up with President Roosevelt's policies and the whole war against Hitlerism. It was this stand which brought the animosity of a small group of seditious-minded students down on his head, and led to his dismissal by an anti-Semitic school board.

Seven hundred and fifty students walked out against his dismissal but then returned to their classes today after an appeal by Dr. Wright that they do so. The serious flare up of anti-Semitism in Natona is made more ominous by the fact that the place is a steel town suburb in the heart of heavy war production.

## U. S.-China Council for Trade Formed

For purposes of "aiding China to develop her natural resources and to expand her industries," a body of prominent business men have announced the formation of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry.

Most noted of the business leaders heading the Council are: Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation; Col. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., former Assistant-Secretary of Commerce; and James G. Blaine, president of the Marine Midland Trust Company.

Some of the projected services of the China-American Council include: analysis of China's natural resources and industrial potentialities; to determine a mutual economic program between the two countries; the protection of equitable interests of American business and the rendering of commercial services here and in China.

Seeking to aid China in her economic development, the Council noted that this is the first major co-operative attempt by American business men to build trade in China on the basis of organization, study and planning.

## Less Cars and Bicycles Available Than Ever

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP).—Fewer new passenger cars and bicycles will be available for civilians in February than at any time since those two commodities were first rationed, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The February passenger car quota has been set at 10,000, two-thirds of the January quota, and the bicycle quota at 7,500, half that of January.

Pilot Killed, 3 Hurt In Army Bomber Crash

BIG SPRING, Tex., Feb. 1 (UP).—Public Relations officers reported today that Second Lieut. Lewis M. McKensie, co-pilot of a Boeing Green, Ky., was killed yesterday and three other persons were injured when an army bomber from the Big Spring airfield crashed 15 miles west of Fort Worth.

## 4 Negro Women Seek Posts in Local 22 Poll

By Dorothy Loeb

Four Negro women are among the candidates seeking posts on the executive board of Dressmakers Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in the hotly contested elections which take place soon.

The four, who will be formally introduced to Local 22 rank and file at a campaign rally tonight (Wednesday) after work at the Hotel Diplomat, all have as their first aim the unification of the union and the elimination of "group control" which they say, is a system denying democracy.

All four say, too, that the present union administration, headed by Charles Zimmerman, shows an indifference to fighting against discrimination which they hope their candidacy will help to crack.

They are running on the rank and file ticket, one fourth of the total of 18 candidates who have entered the race on a win-the-war slate for unity in Local 22, to win an improved agreement, for international labor unity and for all-out support of every victory issue.

MILDRED PETERS  
Mildred Peters, a draper, 10 years in the industry and union, who has been active in the Local 22 education department, in athletics and as a library volunteer, is in deadly earnest about her race to get on the executive board.

"I figure I can make a real contribution to the union, if I'm elected," she told the Daily Worker. "My first interest would be to work for the unity of the whole union, to work for democracy, which doesn't exist as it should. But I feel, too, that my election could serve to stimulate the union's fight against discrimination and put it on a lively, active basis. It isn't like this now."

Florine Anderson, another of the four, is an examiner. Conditions in her own shop, Chenels Frocks, W. 35th St., particularly spurred her to accept nomination for a post of leadership, she said. She and her shopmates only saw a business agent three times since last May, she explained, and rarely had meetings although there were many union issues.

HER RESPONSIBILITY  
"I feel that if I take my responsibility, it would help to make the union work better," she said. "The Negro people don't seem satisfied. They feel the union administration should do a lot more. I feel that if we can build unity in the union, do away with the groups, we can really accomplish what all of us want."

Miss Mae Wilson and Mrs. Mabel Brown are both finishers. Both are critical of the Zimmerman administration which they say "leaves the Negro question alone." "There's a sort of indifference to the way the administration handles the matter," Mrs. Brown said. "On the executive board, we should be able to change that. A member of the union since 1934, she works over at the Bedford Dress Co., she said. Her shopmates there know she is a candidate and are giving her their support and organizing to see that she wins election."

## Party Life: A Baltimore Branch Gets an Accounting

(Throughout the Communist Party during the month of January, branch elections took place, preceded by a review of the work of the branch and its officers by the membership. The following are extracts from the report of the branch executive secretary of Ward 26 in Baltimore. Reports of election experiences by other branches throughout the country are requested.)

The executive committee of the club on the basis of the previous explanation of the significance of Tehran presents this report to the membership as a preliminary to the annual nominations and elections of officers and invites the most earnest and critical discussion by the entire membership.

1. From its inception the executive tried to maintain an approach to the membership in keeping with the national directives, emphasizing political activities, personal contact, education and an avoidance of harassing members.

2. With this same objective in mind the branch planned its quarterly meetings at which an effort was made to introduce special features and guest educational speakers. As a result of this method of work we witnessed a constantly growing number of members who voluntarily took part in the work of the Club.

3. From its formation, the branch has been conscious of the need to avoid becoming isolated from the community. Towards this end contact was made with a post of Civilian Defense to attempt cooperative win-the-war action. When our offer of help was rejected, we contacted the Community War and Relief Fund and turned over the bulk of the proceeds of an affair to them for which we received a certificate of acknowledgment.

4. We have attempted to bring the Party policies to the community through house to house distributions of various pamphlets.

5. We offered our services to a union attempting organization of a shop in our ward. Our offer was accepted and members of the club aided in distributing union circulars and received the warm thanks of the union organizers.

6. We have established a working relationship with the Finnish Lodge in our area, based on mutual cooperation.

7. We have been conscious of the "illy white" reputation of our community and the anti-Negro sentiments that have been cropping out. We have held two discussions in the branch on the Negro question, one led by Doxey Wilkerson, one by Doxey Wilkerson.

8. We have striven to get the Negro members of the club to attend our meetings and become integrated in the life of the club.

We reacted to the attempt to revive the showing of that vicious film "Birth of a Nation." Twelve

**CORRECTION**  
One of yesterday's stories on this page, dealing with Madame Sun Yat-sen's appeal for more arms to the Chinese patriots, forgot to indicate that we received that story via Allied Labor News.

## WANT-ADS

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## Finds Audiences Responsive to Music Expressive of the Contemporary Scene

For many years, Louis Kaufman has been proving by the popularity of his violin solos that American audiences are tremendously responsive to music which expressed their own moods and emotions in the contemporary scene. "While it is true," he says, "that ears trained to the musical nuances of such famous classical composers as Beethoven, Brahms and Mozart can readily recognize their amazing creative skill, there are still millions of potential music lovers who shy away from the 'longhairs' because they seem remote and unfamiliar. The answer to the inherent musical tastes of the American public does not lie in snobbish sectarianism, nor does it serve any creative purpose to define a sharp schism between jazz fare and the 'toneys' classics. The answer, I believe, lies in familiarizing audiences with good music by giving them music which they can readily understand and appreciate. By composing in an intelligible American vernacular, many of our native American musicians are paving the way for an indigenous American musical culture."

The brilliant American violinist, long identified with the pioneering of made-in-America music, both in the concert field and in Hollywood, where he is the violin that plays the background—or "mood"—music for most of the major films, comes to Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 14, to appear as guest soloist with the National Orchestral Association under the baton of Leo Barnin. In this concert, dedicated to "Recognition of American Artists and Composers," he will introduce

the world premiere of Robert Russell Bennett's new violin concerto in A major. Later in the season, on March 17, after a series of engagements in Boston, Kaufman will return to New York to be heard in solo recital at Town Hall, where the highlight of his program will be another premiere, that of William Grant Still's new suite for violin, which the distinguished young Negro composer has dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman. The theme of this new work is based on the interesting idea of portraying in music the works of contemporary Negro artists, Richmond Barthé, sculptor; Sargent Johnson, painter; and Augusta Savage, sculptor. The first movement of Still's new composition was inspired by Barthé's sculpture, "African Dancer," owned by the Whitney Museum of American Art; the second movement owes its inspiration to Johnson's painting, "Mother and Child," in the Albert Bender collection of the San Francisco Museum of Art; and the final movement is based upon the sculpture "Ominous," by Miss Savage, which was recently purchased by the Rosenwald Foundation.

Not every concert artist would be courageous enough to stray from the straight and narrow path of the classics in order to foster and promote the compositions of American pioneers in serious music, but Louis Kaufman contends that if such music is to be written at all, it should be played. It is his particular distinction that the presenting of world premieres of works by contemporary composers has be-

come one of the characteristics of his recitals since his debut in 1928.

Other virtuosos, too, have already caught the spark of Mr. Kaufman's inspiration from music of our native genre. Robert Russell Bennett's "Hexapoda," the suite, for example, which the violinist introduced to concert audiences and later recorded on a Columbia disc, was received with enthusiasm by Jascha Heifetz, who added it to his repertoire and has given it country-wide performances in his recitals.

Among the living composers, in addition to William Grant Still and Robert Russell Bennett, whose work has been introduced for the first time by the gifted violinist, are Gail Kubik, formerly director of the GWTU Film Division in New York, who is now in the U. S. Army; Ernest Toch, Harold Triggs and Aaron Copland. The violinist also plays and recommends as noteworthy additions to concert repertoire, sonatas by Charles Ives, Virgil Thomson, Walter Piston, Quincy Porter, Samuel Barber, Louis Gruenberg, Roy Harris; a partita for violin and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler; and concertos by John Alden Carpenter, David Diamond and Bernard Wagenaar.

Louis Kaufman is no apologist for American music. On the contrary, he maintains that our active composers rank among the best the world has ever produced, a point which met with sharp agreement last April, when Kaufman played a program devoted entirely to American compositions, for a special request recital at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.



William Grant Still, distinguished young Negro American composer, and Louis Kaufman, brilliant American violinist, study the score for Still's new suite for violin and piano, which will have its premiere at Kaufman's New York recital at Town Hall on Friday evening, March 17. The suite was written with the interesting idea of portraying in music the works of three eminent Negro artists—Richmond Barthé, sculptor, Sargent Johnson, painter, and Augusta Savage, sculptor.

## New Pamphlet by Richard Boyer Tells Story of Morris Schappes

The story of Morris U. Schappes—his love of culture, his struggle for a better world—is told in a new pamphlet, *Patriot in Prison*, written by Richard O. Boyer and

distributed by the Schappes Defense Committee. Free copies are available at the committee office, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y. C. 3.

Mr. Boyer's article was written after an interview shortly before Schappes went to prison on charges of perjury in the Rapp-Coudert investigation. It relates, with warmth and understanding, Schappes' youth in a poverty-stricken home; his earnest studies which won him a reputation as a sound scholar; his growing understanding of the forces of reaction threatening the world; and finally, his emergence as a courageous union fighter against Jim-Crowism, labor-baiting and espionage, and for educational progress, Loyalty, Spain and collective security.

The pamphlet places the issue clearly before Governor Dewey as a test of his sincerity and his position in an anti-fascist war.

At the same time, the Schappes Defense Committee announced further support for the campaign in an editorial in the December issue of the *Hebrew Union College Monthly*, publication of the Hebrew Union College, theological seminary, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Stressing the importance of the home front struggle for victory, the editorial states, "We must permit the fascists no isolated victory on these shores that would give aid and comfort to the enemy abroad. . . . And, therefore, do we petition Governor Dewey to strike a blow against the enemy by granting executive pardon to Morris Schappes, former Professor of English at CUNY, and victim of the notorious Rapp-Coudert Committee. To paraphrase Albert Deutscher of PM, he was tried for perjury and found guilty of Communism. We need men like Mr. Schappes in our struggle, and his empty cell might well be filled with Coughlin, Rankin and Co."

Of course, there will be a few other guys in this race, but none of them stand a serious chance of winning. Freshmen like Rudy Simms of NYU, Dick Hall of Princeton and Ross Hume of Michigan are promising kids but it is very doubtful if they will be around to challenge Dodds and Hulse when they go after the tape on the last lap.

The most promising of the freshman batch is Simms, but even he is some distance away from a challenging race. The Negro youngster, who follows right on the heels of the magnificent champion of last winter, Frank Dixon, has a good, powerful stride but as all rookies are not yet mastered the intricacies of pacing and will probably be jockeyed early and often.

It will be interesting, however, to see what he can do against the formidable Dodds in his first major race on the Garden track. That should give a clue to his future development.

## Brahms' 4th Symphony By Philadelphia Orch.

The Fourth Symphony in E minor by Brahms, and Handel's "Water Music" Suite, arranged by Harty, are played by the Philadelphia Orchestra in the second of a series of BGS concerts originating in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Saturday, February 5, (WABC-CBS, 3:30 to 4:30 P. M. EWT). Saul Caston associate conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, directs the concert.

The adjective "autumnal," frequently applied to Brahms' E minor Symphony, indicates the work's rich orchestral colors and its profundity. The Symphony was included on the program of the last concert the composer attended in Vienna only a short time before his death. The audience, sensing it was paying a final tribute, rose and cheered Brahms who acknowledged the applause from a box as tears coursed down his cheeks.

Harl McDonald, composer and manager of the orchestra, is annotator for the program.

## Radio Highlights

7:30-8 P. M. WQXR—Orchestra Music, Leon Barin conducts.  
8:30-9 P. M. WNYC (also PM)—Duo-Juanita, Stephen Kovacs and Anita Cori.  
9:30-10 P. M. WABC—Great Moments in Music presents excerpts from Cavalleria Rusticana.  
10:30-11 P. M. WABC—Alec Templeton, pianist, and the Morton Gould Orch.  
11:45 P. M. W2X—Three Piano Music  
12:45 P. M. WABC—Raymond Scott Orch.  
1:15 P. M. WABC—James Cagney  
1:30 P. M. WABC—Frank Sinatra, songs  
2:30 P. M. WABC—Gould Orchestra; Alec Templeton, Piano  
3 P. M. WABC—War Bond Parade

## Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

HERE is a letter from a young woman who has just been elected literature director of one of the numerous progressive community clubs around New York City, and who wants a little help from this column. Like most of us these days, she is a busy person, with a burden of mass organization work in addition to her new functions.

"Our club membership," she writes, "is large and our literature sales have been low. Do you have some suggestions to help out? . . . I look forward to your column and feel that it is a great contribution to the cultural development of the people. . . . Will you write something on this?"

Now, don't think that this energetic young lady, who apparently goes about things in a business-like way, has succeeded in wheedling me with that flattering remark about this column. The truth is, she has rather put me on the spot—makes me feel that I ought to be able to do something about it. But I'm not sure how much help I can be. I do think, however, that the problem she poses is by no means an individual one, and merits general discussion. Readers may have some suggestions to make.

"I would like to bring in some current fiction," my correspondent says, "non-fiction, and some good detective stories." She then mentions a few titles which she thought of putting in stock, among them "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" and "Why Women Cry, Or Wrenches and Wrenches." After which, she asks a question that really does have me stopped:

"Where can I get a list of Irish selections, since our community is predominantly Irish?"

I think I shall have to refer that one to Comrade Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Will she please take note?

Or you Irish readers—you ought to have some ideas on the subject.

Another query, which strikes me as being a splendid and practicable suggestion: "Do you think a small monthly club magazine with original contributions by our members is too ambitious?"

I do not think so, at all. In fact, I think it's an excellent idea. Nothing is so good for self-development as self-expression through participation in communal effort.

But to get back to the question of what books to stock up—To begin with, I see no objection to Betty Smith's by now slightly famous "Tree," even

though we may not wholly approve of the book. This novel would perhaps hold a special appeal for an Irish neighborhood, and it might serve as the basis for a literary discussion some time that would make plain its good and bad points.

Nor do I object to a good detective story or two; but I should first read them myself and make sure they are good, at least not reactionary in character, and I should hold them down to a minimum.

After all, there is no particular point in competing with the drugstore circulating library on the corner. What a club like this should aim to do is to bring in the kind of literature that the community ought to be reading and is not.

"Wrenches with Wrenches"—by all means! And along with it, "Out of the Kitchen—Into the War" by Susan B. Anthony II. Also, such books dealing with the home front as *Under Cereus and Saboteur*. The main purpose to be kept in view, it seems to me, is that of making the war a vital reality, on both the name front and the many far-flung battle-fronts. Suppose we here jot down a list of some of the books of wartime reportage which have appeared in recent months:

"Burma Surgeon" by Gordon S. Seagrave; "Journey among the Warriors" by Eve Curie; "Thirty Seconds over Tokyo" by Capt. Ted W. Lawson; "The Battle Is the Pay-Off" by Capt. Ralph Ingersoll; "Here Is Your War" by Ernie Pyle; "To All Hands" by John Mason Brown; "The Lady and the Tiger" by Olga Grenville; "Between Thunder and the Sun" by Vincent Sheean; "Skyways to Berlin" by Maj. John M. Redding and Capt. Harold Leysahon; "The Buzz-Q" by Priscilla Harrison with Anne Wormser; "God Is My Co-Pilot" by Col. Robert L. Scott; "East Coast Corvette" by Lieut. Nicholas Monsarrat; "Target: Germany," the official history of the 8th Bomber Command; "Condition Red" by Commander Frederick J. Bell; "Far on the Ringing Plains" by George Rodger; "The Navy Hunts the U-Boat" by Lieut. Lawrence Thompson; "Carrier Combat" by Lieut. Frederick Mears; "Bridge to Victory" by Howard Handelman; "The End in Africa" by Alan Moorehead; "The Pacific Is My Beat" by Keith Wheeler.

To this list may be added two collections of soldiers' letters: "A Book of War Letters," edited by Henry Maule; and "Very Truly Yours," edited by James Waterman Wise.

And don't forget Louis Adams' "Native Land" and Herbert L. Matthews' "The Fruits of Fascism."

These books, covering practically every front, should help powerfully to make the war a reality to the relatives and friends of men overseas. And that is the all important thing just now, when fact is often more alluring than fiction.

## "DAILY" SPORTS

### Bill Downs, CBS Moscow Reporter, Talks About Soviet Sports

NAT LOW

Bill Downs is a young Kansan who was a United Press reporter a few years back covering the Battle of Britain when he made the acquaintance of Ed Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent. A short while after becoming rather fast friends the Moscow CBS job was thrown open and Downs, who possesses a nice speaking voice, was offered it.

He promptly grabbed it and a short time later, at the height of the titanic and historic battle of Stalingrad, he arrived in Moscow where he remained until a few weeks ago. He is now back in the United States for a brief respite before returning to England for another war assignment.

### 'Killing Nazis Biggest Sport'

Yesterday afternoon he gave an informal press conference at Tools Shop, answering many questions about Soviet athletes and their wartime activities.

He summed up his overall impression by saying: "Russia has a 200 per cent war effort and everything in the country is geared to winning the war in the shortest possible time—including sports."

"And the biggest sport right now is killing Nazis."

That statement was quite explicit in itself, but Downs went on to explain further.

"The Russians are great swimmers but all their swimming meets are turned to the war. Soviet stars swim with full military packs and that toughens them for the hard military struggle."

"Their track meets are the same way and so are their skiers who ski with full packs."

Somebody wanted to know about the Soviet heavyweight champ, Nikolai Koryelov, who had exchanged greetings with our own champion, Joe Louis.

"Koryelov is a good-looking, blonde haired boy of about 26. He is some five feet nine inches tall but is built very broad around the shoulders and chest. I saw him fight for the championship in Moscow and he licked his opponent even though he used only his left hand. His right hand was injured."

"Russian prize fights are different from American fights in many respects. For one thing, if a fighter receives a cut and bleeds from it the fight is immediately stopped and the other man is declared the victor on a decision."

"Russian fight audiences never boo or jeer—they are very respectful and will applaud generously when a particularly good blow is landed."

"Soviet rings are not placed in the centers of a hall as are ours, but are on a stage with the audience out in front."

### Red Army Soccer Team Terrific

Downs had much to say about that famous Red Army soccer team which is about the best in the entire Soviet Union. All the men are soldiers of course but they play frequently and beat the great Dynamo team very often.

"The team," he reported in Moscow before I left, may go to England to play English teams and then may come to America. . . . I have no doubt that they'll be able to hold their own."

The war has changed the character of kids' games, too. The favorite game of Soviet youngsters is "Battle of Stalingrad," which is played with snowballs, the defending army being sheltered behind a snow fort built in the street. Of course, the defending army, true to historic fact, always wins in the end and the kids who are unfortunate enough to have to play the parts of the Nazis get an awful shelling.

The talk turned to the Olympic games and Downs was pretty certain the Soviet Union would participate in the next Olympiad and he was likewise certain they would do okay.

After a while the writers began to ask Downs about the war itself, the Red Army leaders, the leaders of the government, the morale of the people, the atrocities and similar other questions.

Downs is filled with a deep respect for the Soviet people. "They are truly courageous and fight like lions. There are so many stories to tell that it would take hours."

"But the victory at Stalingrad was the turning point of the war. Things were grim until then. Terrible losses, privations and sufferings made the people grim and sober, but when the communiqué announced the encirclement of the Nazi Army at Stalingrad the whole country sighed with relief. People were smiles for the first time and there was revelry in Moscow that memorable night."

Somebody wanted to know the reason for the mass heroism of the Russian people.

"That's pretty simple. The Russians are like Americans. They love their country and don't like the idea of somebody coming in to rule them. They will not be happy until every last Nazi is dead."

## Dodds Rated Edge Over Hulse in Wanamaker Mile

By Phil Gordon

The much awaited clash between Gil Dodds and Bill Hulse, the outstanding active milers of the country now that Frank Dixon is in the Army, is only a few days off.

The boys will open the Garden track season Saturday night in the Milrose meet when they run in the Wanamaker Mile before what will probably be a capacity house.

Despite the publicity given to Hulse since he chased the wonderful Gunder Hagg across the tape to beat all previous American mile marks, the obvious favorite to win is the Boston territorial student who has won more miles over the past three years than any other American.

Dodds has been the most consistent miler in the business it must be admitted. Winning or losing he is invariably doing the distance in under 4:10 and until somebody can better that mark time after time, he must be given the nod.

Hulse, with all his promise, has not yet shown that he can keep up a burning pace week after week. And you can be assured Dodds' pace will be terrific.

Dodds' tactics, as ever, will be to run Hulse and the other opponents of the night, into the boards with his heart-rendering pace. Dodds pours it on from start to finish, never varying a bit in his jockeying.

You may be able to beat 4:10 running against the clock, but when you get out on the boards the fear of falling too far behind Dodds forces his toes to greater exertion earlier in the race, thereby cooking them by the time the last lap comes.

## The Roundup: Rangers Head for Detroit; Basketball Play Perks Up

The Rangers depart for Detroit today and will play the Red Wings in the Motor City tomorrow. The Blue Shirts have not forgotten their last visit to Detroit when they were badly beaten and every man is grimly determined to reverse the result tomorrow night.

The team appeared to be in good shape at practice yesterday and playing-coach Frank Boucher continued to work between Ozzie Aubuchon and Ab DeMarco. In the past two games Boucher has been in on five scoring plays, tallying one and setting up four more.

Chicago last Thursday his line netted three out of the four goals with Frank scoring one and making the play for two others and in Sunday's great game against Canadiens he once more was in the van with two assists on the Rangers' three goals.

Bill Gooden continues on the ailing list and will not be able to play tomorrow. Lester Patrick decided to go along with the lineup as it stands instead of bringing up a Rover as a replacement.

The Rangers go into Boston to play the Bruins on Saturday, February 5, and return for a Sunday engagement with the Chicago Black Hawks. The Rangers do not mind

playing week-end doubleheaders providing the team they face in the second game also played the night before, and in this instance the Hawks will have taken on the Canadiens in Montreal on Saturday.

It is apparent that next Tuesday's invasion of Madison Square Garden by the up-state basketball forces will be a pincer movement, an attack that will strike heavily from two directions. The University of Rochester's squad, with its Fordham personnel has been tabbed as the power team, but the record describes the other invader, Canisius as an even more powerful unit.

NYU and LIU have been entrusted with the defense of the home bastions. The Violets will oppose the Rochester Yellow Jackets, and the recently strengthened LIU Blackbirds will try to hold the defense line against Canisius.

All four of the Tuesday teams will be in testing tuneup action this week. Rochester plays a return game with Hobart—a Heavy-Marine trainee power—tonight, and on Saturday plays host to the unbeaten Army squad at Rochester.

## ON THE AIR

By PETER IVY

OUR last piece suffered from limitation of space. But if you recall, we had been comparing the lamentable difference between Radio 1943 and Movies 1943. And we had begun by merely noting the obvious: that the Hollywood product showed advancing artistic and thematic significance, while to the contrary, radio lagged.

We had listed some of the causes; Radio's catering to "the lowest common denominator" so as to garner widest audiences; its "transience," that is, once a program is heard it is not reheard; the fact that it is "free." We also had said that criticism of the broadcasting business' product which glosses over the fact that it is a business, and for years to come will remain so, is unrealistic.

So then, accepting from necessity, this last truism, what can be done within the present "sponsor" to do agency—to listener's setup to catalyze radio into higher artistic and victory-minded channels?

Radio programming executives must be made sharply aware that there exists an articulate body of listeners who demand adult entertainment, who insist on more within-the-war programs. Accomplishing this means that worthwhile programs, programs which meet the realities of today and which work "in the public interest" must be supported—and others of the anti-unity anti-Tehran variety damned.

Letters of praise and of protest must flood the radio offices; resolutions sent. (We shall ask your support on this, many times, in the critical days ahead to come). Radio, having an unseen, unknown audience lives always in fear of this audience. Your letters exert influence immense beyond what laymen might imagine.

More programs must be planned to reach smaller, select listener groups and not "the lowest common denominator." This means combating the Crossley concept of the ad agencies and networks.

The Crossley rating, which is equivalent to film boxoffice grosses except that it represents a purely arbitrary figure determined by professional program popularity samplers, and not dollars and cents, dominates all commercial radio thinking from the lowliest page girl to the NBC or CBS president. A program's merit, its service to either culture or victory or what should be both, is measured and by all in the trade only with a "what's its Crossby?"

It is disheartening. Sometimes we are tempted to shout: "Yes, and what is the Crossley of Tehran and lasting peace?" But shouting, and a nickel will still get us only a copy of The Daily. More constructive would be your overwhelming support by letter, resolution, delegation and phone call for each and all commendable shows. And there are some.

For example, on Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., over WABC-NBC, there is "Lands of the Free," presented by the NBC University of the Air. If, when you listen to this show, you do hear a splendidly progressive treatment of an incident in American history, pick up your pen and write in praise. For here is one of the few programs presented for a small audience, without much chance of making a sponsor, and put on simply because the FCC regulations insist that some shows shall be broadcast in "the public inter-

## 'Heroes Are Made' To Have American Premiere Feb. 4

"Heroes Are Made," the first new Russian motion picture to be released in 1944, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre Friday morning, Feb. 4, following the six week engagement of "Ravaged Earth." The story is based on the autobiographical novel "How the Steel Was Tempered," by Nikolai Ostrovsky, the Pavel Korchagin of the story.

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WINGED VICTORY

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THE NORTH STAR

MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44 St. CL. 6-9739

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## Stalingrad

"Carrying out your orders the troops of the Don front at 4 P.M. on February 2, 1943, completed the rout and annihilation of the enemy group at Stalingrad."

THAT is the telegram sent to Premier Stalin by General Rokossovsky and Marshal Voronov announcing the end of the Battle of Stalingrad, one of the greatest battles of the war and of military history. The complete German siege army of 330,000 men had been annihilated or taken prisoner, including 24 German generals and 2,500 officers. It is estimated that the enemy lost a half million troops during the Battle of Stalingrad which began in August. By a year ago today, when the last remnants of German resistance within the city were wiped out, the Red Army offensive was already 250 miles west of Stalingrad.

Stalingrad stands as one of the greatest epics of all times. There was no road from Stalingrad except to the West. At the furthest point reached by the Nazi invaders, they were stopped, out-fought, out-maneuvered and destroyed. Equal feats were performed in front of Moscow during the first winter of the war. But Stalingrad marks the opening of the offensive phase of the war. There the Red Army seized the initiative and has kept it ever since—into the summer of 1943 and to the present winter offensives.

Stalingrad changed the world outlook. Together with the Anglo-American landings in North Africa, the offensive which started from Stalingrad in November turned the face of the United Nations towards victory. Stalingrad also produced a rapid change in the approach of the whole world towards the Soviet Union. Not only Nazi soldiers but also many stubbornly held prejudices and misconceptions fell on the battlefields of Stalingrad.

The military and political effects of Stalingrad combined to produce the historic conferences at Moscow, Cairo and Tehran which set the course for the final phase of the war and for the peace.

For Stalingrad is not a single event. It continues marching. A year after that battle came to and end the siege of Leningrad is lifted, and another great and symbolic city is completely liberated. The Red Army reaches into Estonia in the North, advances towards Poland in the center, and drives the German armies in the direction of Rumania in the South.

The epic of Leningrad is on a par with the epic of Stalingrad. The city named after Lenin held back the enemy for two years and then rose in its great majesty to send him reeling backward. Today the whole Soviet Union is a Leningrad and a Stalingrad, turned from heroic defense to the great offensive.

The measure of this remarkable people is given by the cold statistics of the budget just approved by the Supreme Soviet. More funds are appropriated to assure the complete defeat of the invader. More funds are also added to expand the industrial base, to reconstruct the liberated areas, to expand the school system, to take care of soldiers' families and veterans, to build nurseries. It is a budget in which war and peace overlap. While tremendous and decisive battles rage, the Soviet nations already begin the tasks of rebuilding, of restoration, of realizing the full promise of Soviet life.

Need we be ashamed to say that we are inspired by such an example? Need we hem and haw our approval? The whole world is inspired. Every American soldier takes pride in such an Ally, and wishes for himself and

his nation the glory of a Stalingrad and a Leningrad. Our massacred and battered heroes of Bataan have given us vision. Our millions-strong armies now set for the grand offensive in Europe will draw inspiration from Bataan, and also from Stalingrad. Our soldiers on the production front are all the stronger for their faith in an Ally such as the Soviet.

The American people enter upon their biggest military and political battles knowing full well that the people who have created a Leningrad and a Stalingrad are capable of even greater epics before this war is over. And so are we.

## Dewey's Hoover-Budget

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S proposed budget is a stinging slap in the face to the people of New York state. It is a Hooverized budget designed to conform with Dewey's political aspirations rather than the needs of the state and its citizens.

Almost without exception the proposed Dewey budget would drastically cut every important phase of social welfare in the state. State aid to education would be slashed by \$7,830,000 despite the fact that the city and state school system is creaking under wartime strain and in spite of the fact that the over-all picture of the school system is one of the worst in many years.

Most significant, indeed, and most revealing as to the true nature of this Hooverized budget is the shocking contrast in the way Dewey shows callousness to the schools and concern for the corporations. On the one hand, Dewey wants to slash state education aid to the bone, but he proposes to set aside \$15,000,000 of the state's funds as a reserve to cover refunds to corporations whose ultimate profits may be lessened by renegotiations of war contracts.

Child care funds also take a terrific shelling in the proposed Dewey budget. The care of children, especially for working mothers, has been recognized universally as an outstanding deterrent to production. Gov. Dewey simply ignores the problem. Meanwhile, he falls back upon the archaic Friedman formula in estimating the financial needs for state aid to education. The Friedman formula, declared outmoded and unworkable by school authorities and teachers, allocates funds on the basis of child per day attendance. New York City schools will suffer at least half the damage done in Dewey's proposed budget—if the people of the state don't act and prevent it from going through in its present form.

The utter callousness of Dewey's action can also be gauged by his attitude toward state hospitals and the peonage wage being paid to employees of such institutions. Similarly, he shows the same disregard for the inadequate wage of state civil service workers.

Throughout, Mr. Dewey's budget is trimmed with a ruthless "economy" knife reminiscent of the old "Economy Bloc" of Congress during the last depression.

Gov. Dewey has written his proposed budget unashamedly with an eye to the coming Republican nominating convention. He hopes to rally around him the support of powerful reactionary-minded Republican figures from all parts of the country. He hopes to use this budget as an entrance ticket to the White House.

Public hearings will be held on the budget Feb. 9 at 1 P.M., in the Assembly Chamber at Albany. The people of the State of New York will be there to put a crimp in Mr. Dewey's aspirations.

## Ideas on Post-War Europe

by James S. Allen

THERE is one principle which I have found very helpful in clarifying for myself a whole series of questions connected with the post-war perspective in Europe.

It is that the relations and policies established in the course of the war must necessarily serve as the basis for post-war development. The post-war is not some new-fangled contraption which will arise in our midst as soon as the war is over. Nor can the post-war be a sudden right-about-face to the state of affairs before the war got started. The post-war will be the continuation of the policies of the anti-Axis war into a situation where the military might of the fascist powers has been crushed.

THE war is a war of liberation. All peoples which fell victim to the Axis yoke will be freed from foreign fascist domination when the military conflict is over. Some nations will also have freed themselves from the internal fascist enemy, depending mostly upon the active participation of their peoples in the war of liberation. Others will still have to complete that task. All nations will have to assure the free and democratic development of their countries under conditions of peace.

A war of liberation which ends in complete victory over the enemy leads to a peace of liberation. The same policies which assured victory, extended and adopted to the post-war period, will assure a peace of liberation. The policies underlying the use of victorious military power against the foe will serve also as the instrument for assuring his complete political annihilation, that is, the destruction of the fascist structure in Europe and the expropriation of the remnants and influences of fascism.

That policy is the policy of national unity for victory over Nazi-

fascism and for an enduring peace, as held forth at Tehran.

LET us apply this approach to a concrete situation, such as Yugoslavia. The People's Anti-Fascist Vets (Council) and the People's Liberation Army are the civilian and military organs of the patriotic war. They are national unity unfolding in the full course of struggle against the foreign oppressor. On one side are the patriots: workers, peasants, anti-fascist townfolk and intellectuals, and such landowners and industrialists who have thrown their support to the liberation struggle. On the other side: the foreign enemy and all those, no matter of what class, who are his active quislings and supporters.

There can be no demarcation line between the struggle to oust the oppressors from the country and to reconstruct a free and independent Yugoslavia. National unity, involving the broadest participation of the people during the war, will carry over into the transition and the reconstruction. The same political weapon—national unity—will be used to stamp out the remnants of Hitler's "New Order" and its supporters, who are the most reactionary, and backward elements in Yugoslavia.

This will undoubtedly involve important social changes within Yugoslavia. Many of these are already under way: for example, the rejection of Pan-Serbianism and the rise of Serb-Croat-Slovene unity; or the rise of anti-fascist and democratic forms and practices within the governing councils in the liberated areas and within the Liberation Army.

CHANGES already begun will prove entirely incompatible with the retention of the feudal system of landowning or the maintenance of the power of the big landowners in a post-war Yugoslavia. The creation of a united, democratic and independent Yugoslavia will involve extensive political and agrarian reform.

Such changes can be carried out by a policy of national unity, as developed in the course of the liberation war itself. The transforma-

tion of Yugoslavia from a backward, semi-feudal and semi-dependent state into a democratic and independent state will have been greatly advanced by the time the war is over. The process will have to be completed in the post-war.

Does this necessarily involve changes of a Socialist type? It need not. Democratic agrarian reform and the establishment of popular democracy can take place within the framework of capitalism, that is, without working-class dictatorship, the socialization of industry and the collectivization of agriculture.

There are instances in opposite parts of the world of such developments. One instance is that of the Mongolian People's Soviet Republic. The other is that of the Soviet Republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia after they affiliated with the Soviet Union and before they were overrun by the Nazis. During this period, many democratic changes and reforms took place within these countries which were directed against the pro-Nazi forces, without adopting socialism in its full economic or political sense.

This is not to suggest that Yugoslavia or other countries of Eastern or Southeast Europe will become People's Soviet Republics after the war. But it does seem that they will become popular democratic states, in which the most backward and most reactionary forces will be eliminated, and basic social reform will take place while retaining essentially capitalist economic relations within the country.

That in itself will be a sizeable revolution, but one of which national unity will remain the core. Like every major democratic development it will be an advance toward socialism. It certainly will be a new and progressive experience to have democratic states in the Balkans, which have been rescued from the continual stress and strain of big power politics. And due precisely to the leading role of the Communists within the national front, a reliable guarantee exists of a peaceful transition to this new state of affairs.

## Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

SOMEONE wrote a letter to Walter Winchell recently enclosing our own columnar sedative for his spasms and jerks of red-baiting, and encouraging Walter to go on with the good work of busting up anti-fascist unity in America.

"Exposure of the commies is a public duty and you're doing it," said the letter writer. "Don't quit."

Author of this heroic advice did not sign his heroic name. He also failed to indicate his political party or land of his birth. I suspect him, however, of being the same Jewhater who made that speech last Sunday from secret Nazi headquarters under the ruins of Berlin.

"A victory by Soviet Russia means the destruction of Europe," said Adolf Hitler over the radio on January 30th. "The commies are the real enemy. If the Reich is invaded by these Huns, then no other state can stand against them in Europe. They know quite well in the Kremlin, which is why they plan to exterminate the German nation, etc. etc. etc."

Thus, the chief Nazi line of strategy still remains manipulation of their old, stinking red herring. And a Jewish-American newspaper man, Walter Winchell, rushes forward to help the Nazis in spreading the propaganda in America!

I have also met German-Jewish refugees from Hitler's persecutions who actually admired their torturer Hitler. They had hated "Communists" so much that they helped build the Nazi machine that finally lopped off their life and liberty!

Ironically enough, on the day of my reply to Winchell's red baiting, he was the subject of a brutal attack in Congress by that foul, fascist poll taxer, Congressman Rankin.

It was the most disgraceful episode, I believe in our American Congress since the day a fire-eating senator beat in the skull of Senator Seward of New York. That was in a tense period on the eve of the Civil War. Slave owners were growing bolder and more violent in their politics as the Rankins today.

What distinguished Rankin's speech was not its usual vulgarity and illiterate gangsterism, its fascist violence, but the fact that most Republicans and about half the Democrats rose and applauded his anti-Semitism.

They hate Roosevelt and Rankin was attacking Roosevelt along with Winchell and linking Jews, democracy, Communism, and the war-effort in one shining target for his Nazi filth.

Thus, Winchell has helped his own persecutor by spreading the fiction that there is a dangerous gang of mysterious Commies who plot against the Republic. The fascists believe him, and tell the people Winchell is also one of these Commies!

Winchell's political vulgarity, his police-spy mind, and all the rest of him, reflect the cheaper side of Broadway life, and doesn't belong in any democratic world.

Just the same, Winchell has built up an enormous radio audience, which he can manipulate for good or for evil. His work against the Nazis has been all to the good; yet if he goes on with red-baiting he hurts more than he aids, America.

Does he wish really to have us make war on Marshall Tito, a Communist? Shall we drive the fighting Communist guerrillas out of the Balkans? The Nazis would have thirty divisions to free to throw against our American troops, wouldn't they?

Communist-led armies in China have done the bulk of the fighting against the Japanese fascists.

A good half of the French saboteurs and guerrillas are Communists and does Winchell want to stab them in the back, too?

How about Communists fighting in the anti-Nazi underground in Holland, Greece, Italy, Belgium, or even in Germany itself?

Winchell red-baits them all. Hitler hates them as much. There is something wrong with Winchell's mind.

We are on the verge of a great fascist stroke in America. The signs are multiplying. The anti-Semitic attack on Winchell in Congress and the applause it received was a warning. Our enemy means to take power, by legal means or otherwise.

Only the United Front of every democratic element can stop fascism here. Red-baiting is a blow against such unity. Winchell, you are playing baby games with a loaded pistol. Grow up, man, grow up!

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 2, 1939

NEW YORK—Two young girls unfolded in a Brooklyn court yesterday the story of how they quit the German-American Bund after personal and revolting contact with Nazi sex immorality here and in Germany.

Helen Vooros, 19, and her sister Theodora, 16, both of 390 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, told Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto that men leaders of the Bund misused the young girl members of the organization.

The two youngsters were hailed into court on a disorderly conduct charge on the complaint of Frederick Vandenberg of 260 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn. Magistrate Pinto dismissed the charges against them.

The Daily Worker learned that Vandenberg is the storm troop commander of the South Brooklyn local of the Nazi German-American Bund, Hitler's official organization in the United States.

## Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1944

## Letters From Our Readers

## The Case for Self Insurance

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Those responsible for molding labor policy in the U. S. have stressed the point of improving conditions, shortening the hours of labor (in peacetime) and increases in wages, but seldom did they give thought to the idea of how the increase of earnings of the workers is to be spent, offering the most commodities for the dollar.

More than 50 per cent of our population is paying premiums to various private commercial insurance companies for life, accident, health and other benefits which they receive to the tune of less than 50 per cent of their premium payments.

It is high time that labor unions seriously consider the case of self insurance under which the membership would receive double the amount of benefits than they get today on the open market, and still be in a position to cover administrative expenses and build up strong contingency reserves.

Such self insurance plans are permitted by law, do not require any investments in order to start operations and their cost may be wholly absorbed by management as per a ruling of the War Labor Board.

I am aware of the fact that the Greater N. Y. Industrial Union Council has retained a person to advise Trade Unions on group in-

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Insurance set-ups, but it is a far cry from offering under various degrees of "loading" to a safe and sound self insurance program, where the Trade Union is the sole sponsor, administrator and dispenser of benefits under a properly organized Trade Union Welfare and Insurance Plan.

JOSEPH TIMONER,  
Group Insurance Supervisor.

## Engineering

Des Moines, Iowa.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

May I bring to your attention an article which I think will be found of interest. It is "Engineering Education in the Soviet Union," by J. G. Tolpin, in the Dec. 28, 1943, issue of "Chemical and Engineering News," a publication of the American Chemical Society.

In addition to the subject proper, the author takes the opportunity of describing Soviet educational and technological aims and methods in

general, writing on the basis of "consistent" reading of Russian technical literature and contact with Soviet scientists.

It is to be noted that this publication is traditionally very conservative, although it did run an excellent article about a year ago entitled "Growth of Industry in USSR." The author is with Universal Oil Products Co. (I refer to Tolpin), a firm which maintains a translation service for the Russian literature on petroleum technology.

Several chemists with whom I have discussed this article were very favorably impressed with the "set-up" for scientific work in the Soviet Union as described therein. The article runs about 10 pages, including photographs and sketches.

Yours truly,  
JEROME SCHAULL, JR.

## A Correction

New York  
Editor, Daily Worker:

Would you please correct an error in The Worker for January 30th? The men and workers of Branch 25 of the IWO bought \$3,000 worth of War Bonds, but they did this before I had the chance to appeal for the buying of the bonds.

Their patriotism and are not support of the President's war policies was a real inspiration to me. Such understanding of what the people must do to help bring victory nearer is a lesson to all of us.

MARGARET COWL

## Score Dewey Budget Cut of School Funds as Disastrous

By Mac Gordon

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Governor Dewey's cut in school funds for the coming fiscal year will meet sharp resistance both from the Democratic legislators and the people of the state.

The Governor's budget, presented to the Legislature last night calls for a cut in total state aid to education of \$7,830,000. Since this includes an increase of \$1,900,000 in state aid to kindergartens, however, the actual cut for operation of the regular schools will amount to close to \$9,500,000. About \$4,500,000 of this reduction will apply to the New York City budget.

The cut is a result of the Governor's insistence upon the Friedman formula for determining state aid, which Democratic Minority Leader Irwin Steingut called "outmoded" last night in a preliminary blast at the recommended budget.

Dr. Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the CIO Teachers Union, affiliated to the State, County and Municipal Workers,

sent Dewey a wire today insisting that state aid be pegged at 1941 or 1942 levels if the Friedman formula cannot be revised now. Bills calling for the revision of the formula as well as for pegging state aid, have been introduced into the legislature.

## DR. DODD'S PROTEST

Dr. Dodd's wire follows: "Responsible school officials, organized labor and leaders of civic organizations interested in strengthening democracy were deeply shocked at the attack leveled by your budget on the free public schools of this state."

"A slash of \$9,500,000 for common schools can only be met by an increase in the local real estate tax or by a reduction of school facilities for the communities."

"As chief executive of this state you cannot in good conscience confront the local communities with this shocking alternative."

"For New York City this will mean a slash of \$4,500,000. This will close the door to reforms which are essential in the schools at present. Over-crowding, delinquency, the

need for nursery and after-school care of children are problems which the city can only meet with additional state aid funds."

"You have doubtless been aware of the fact that the Friedman formula is outmoded. It is particularly so during this war period. Sound statesmanship requires that an immediate adjustment be made before the budget is brought to a vote. If the entire Friedman formula cannot be revised at this session, state aid should be pegged at the 1941 or 1942 levels."

## CHILD CARE

Meanwhile, the child-care situation still remained somewhat in doubt as a result of the governor's budget. The budget says nothing on the subject. Inquiries at the governor's office and at the office of Assemblyman Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, revealed that funds for child care will "probably" be forthcoming out of the general state War Council appropriation of \$2,725,000 and that no new legislation will be necessary.